

THE Gleichen Call



Tenth Year, No. 30

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916

Per Year \$1.50

The Gleichen Red Cross Society Hold Annual Meeting

The President's Address Was Very Interesting

The annual meeting of the Gleichen branch of the Red Cross was held in their rooms at the Rectory on Friday afternoon last Oct. 6th. There was only a moderate attendance of members and others.

Mrs. J. W. Jowett, the president made the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Another year of our work has come to a close and still this horrible and appalling war is going on with it seems to me more disastrous effects upon our poor soldiers at the front than ever. For September alone there were 12,000 Canadian casualties and a very large proportion of these were wounded.

We have a great number of our soldiers in the various hospitals in England and France so there is much need of continued supplies for them, from us. They were wounded in fighting for our freedom, yours and mine, so we must still put our shoulders to the wheel and work with all our might for their good and send them every comfort and help in our power. I am sure all present here will feel that the very best we can do for them is only a duty we owe.

Financially we have not done as well this year as last and I scarcely think our shipments of garments have been quite as large. I do not quite know why, but I hope it is not that people are losing interest in the work for this should not be the case because until victory is ours our soldiers and those of our allies must continue to fight and it is up to us to aid them in every way possible.

I do wish that more people of Gleichen and district would interest themselves in Red Cross work. It would be a boon to our branch if we could get more help.

I would like to take this opportunity of impressing upon the public the Red Cross Society is an international one and that everybody should offer their services and not wait to be personally asked.

I most heartily thank all those who have so ably and willingly assisted me in my duties during the past year especially those ladies on the committee, their splendid efforts and kindness have often cheered when I have felt downhearted and discouraged about the work.

I read an article in a Canadian newspaper lately, written by one of the Doctors at the front in which he said that in one night they used 600 suits of pyjamas at one of the base hospitals. I quote this in order to show how necessary it is that we should do our 'bit' in fact more than a 'bit' in sending out supplies for our soldiers.

It would give me much pleasure and satisfaction to see more of our young people join us and help out the good work this society is doing.

We have sent this year from our branch to the provincial branch in Calgary 885 articles a list of which our secretary-treasurer will give you in his report, also the amount of money forwarded.

All the material which has been used in making these garments was purchased from our local merchants except the dayshirts these we got

from the provincial society ready out and at a less cost than we can purchase the material. Our expenditure has been larger this year than the preceding ones, because of the higher price of all goods we use, flannellette wool for knitting socks, calicos especially factory cotton of which we use a large quantity in making various kinds of bandages, even the reels of thread we sew with have gone up in price.

I trust we shall have many new members added to our society this year. I also hope and pray that the need for our work will soon be over and that this cruel war will come to a speedy end.

Secretary MacLean read the following financial statement and the reports of work accomplished which were adopted:

RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1916	\$54 53
Membership fees	70 00
Dance and baskets	137 75
Dance tickets	76 50
Dolls	42 30
Towel donations	19 00
Cash donations	339 85
Tagging	204 85
Total	\$950 78

EXPENDITURES	
Provincial Red Cross	\$550 00
Upkeep of beds	75 00
Sewing machine	25 15
Hall rent	15 00
Light	2 50
Printing	9 50
Janitor work	2 50
Supplies	222 77
Balance on hand	51 36
Total	\$950 78

Hospital shirts	22
Day shirts	50
Night shirts	6
Pyjamas	28
Towels	194
Roller bandages	114
Triangular bandages	72
I Triangular bandages	40
Pneumonia jackets	11
Body binders	4
Socks	223
Pillow cases	12
M. T. Bandage	6
Personal bags	48
Face cloths	56
Bundle old linen	1

The following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

President Mrs. Jowett.
Vice-President Mrs. Prestwich.
Secretary-Treasurer Mr. Peter MacLean.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers, to those who assisted by donations or otherwise, and to the CALL for publicity and advertising.

Before adjourning the secretary was instructed to write the Provincial Red Cross asking them to allocate \$100 for two beds.

Majorville Patriotic Fund

Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, addressed a good sized meeting at Liberty school in Majorville on Sunday, October 8th, in the interests of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Mr. Mitchell explained in detail the objects of the fund, manner of distribution of an allotment levied on the district, after congratulating this district on what they had already done, and urging to further efforts. The following committee was appointed: Archie Alston, Thos. Sutherland, D. H. Shaw, Norman Clarke, Cunningham Hugh Laughren, Edward Worden, Alex. Godkin, Preston Mills, J. J. Bartsch and W. F. Klemmele.

Frank Vigar Was Seriously Wounded

The following message was received from Ottawa on Sunday last and fully explains itself:

"Frank C. Vigar, Gleichen. Sincerely regret to inform you that B.S.204 Private Charles Frank Vigar, infantry officially reported admitted to St. John's Ambulance Brigade hospital, Etapes, on September 28th. Gun shot wound in face severe. Will send further particulars when received."

Standard and Craigantler

Threshing started in full swing after the storm on the 7th.

Potatoes are sure to be dear this year say some of our farmers. Yet some forgot to plant any.

Our farmers were delayed a week with unsettled weather, and some are very anxious as the season is getting late.

The German spirit is showing itself among some of our local worthies, and the quicker it is put a stop to the better.

There is a big boost waiting the contestant from here for the CALL's free business college education. It is prize worth hard work.

That Bruce Palmer is married is a rumor about Standard. The local boys are willing to put on a dance if Bruce will bring his bride to visit his old friends.

The surprise party at M. C. Hansen's was quite up to date. The young soldier was quite delighted and will remember the kindness when in the trenches. He thought no doubt that some of the party might just as well be accompanying him. One rather pro-German said he almost did it, but his heart failed him. Doubtful, for certain reasons, if he would be accepted if fit.

The men who enlisted for the Scandinavian battalion overseas forces left Standard two weeks ago for Winnipeg. We wish them good luck. The writer happened to hear one of the soldiers say good-bye to a Dane, but the reply was without the good-bye or hand shake. "You will be shot," was the reply. The proper place for such individuals is under guard. It is a drawback to recruiting.

The Craigantler school district is benefitted to some extent by the O. P. R. paying taxes on some land vacant in the district. Every little helps and it is up to us to try and get the district settled as quickly as possible, which would be the surest way of keeping the school open all the year. Farmers may not take into consideration that it depends a great deal on the interest he takes in the settlement of the land in clearing the school debt and getting many other improvements.

Oct. 21—Royal Welsh Choir.

Nov. 11—J. M. Telford's auction sale.

Oct. 14—Motion pictures in aid of the Red Cross.

Oct. 13—Dance in Opera House.

Special Films Saturday Red Cross Benefit

Saturday night—October 14th—there will be a special film shown in Griesbach Hall, which everyone will be anxious to see. Mr. Griesbach has most generously decided to donate the entire net receipts to the Red Cross Society. Help make the gift a big one by being in attendance Saturday night.

You will dance Friday night.

J. P. McArthur, M.L.A., for this constituency, spent Friday in town went on to address the Patriotic meetings held Sunday in the Liberty and Pioneer school houses. While in town he paid the CALL a pleasant visit, and said he thought our offer of a free business college education to some boy or girl was an excellent thing, in fact one of the best he had ever heard of a newspaper offering as it was something useful and it would last a life time. He would like to encourage the boys and girls who were ambitious enough to enter a contest with so worthy an object. It was better than working for a piano, auto, free trips or even money. He thought for a moment and then said:

"To encourage these children I will pay for two yearly subscriptions and the first contestant who gets ten thousand votes may not only have the vote for one year's subscription but send the paper to any address they desire. And the contestant who first gets twenty thousand votes may have the second year's subscription and send the paper where they like."

In view of Mr. McArthur's generous gift the CALL will allow each of these subscriptions to count as three thousand votes.

Mr. McArthur has also agreed to present the free gifts to the successful contestants.

Send all your job printing to the CALL. It will pay you.

Miss C. Young left on Friday for Calgary to study stenography.

R. Tarpyon arrived Friday from Spokane, Wash.

A. B. Cloakey was a visitor from Trochu Monday.

Mrs. L. H. E. Magee was here from Crossfield last week.

W. E. Walker and wife arrived last week from Fowler, Ind.

J. B. Sanner of Exera, Iowa, has been here since Thursday last.

T. E. Hayden arrived last Thursday from Chicago and is still here.

J. H. Wright, wife and family returned Saturday night from an extended visit to friends and relatives in Ontario.

R. J. Davis, vice-president of the Pacific Cold Storage Co., arrived on Sunday from Tacoma, Wash., on his annual inspection of the company's interests here.

Mrs. P. Rishaug has returned somewhat improved from a Calgary hospital, where she spent several weeks part of the time dangerously ill. During her absence her son was kicked in the face by a horse severely but is well again.

Queenstown News Items

What boy or girl will get a free business college education?

The Mills family intend to move to Southern California this fall after threshing is finished.

The government has a gang of men putting in a new ferry at the old crossing alongside the other one. It would be alright if it were not for the sad fact that by the time it is ready for use the floating ice in the river will in all probability stop all transport over ferries.

Our old friend Ben Hall has gone east to look after a big fortune of some 180,000,000 left him and several hundred heirs by some ancestors. Part of the city of Philadelphia is supposed to be built on the estate in question and it will require some smart lawyers to get control of it for the heirs. But let us hope for Ben's sake that it will turn out alright.

Thrilling Trail Tragedies Vol. 10

Evidently the CALL editor thinks that the Queenstown farmers have a cinch hauling grain. Now, here is an offer whereby he can make a little easy money. If the CALL man will report at 2 a.m. at some Queenstown farm when grain hauling starts in earnest, hustle out a six horse team, a grain tank and a couple of trail wagons load it with wheat, beat the crowd to the ferry and make the round trip to Cluny in one day and still think it is a cinch, we will make up a purse of \$25 and give it to him such a big feed that he will not be hungry for a week afterwards.

Ed.—That big feed and 25 plunks looks mighty good to a hungry and broke printer. Yes, and a cinch in profit to running a paper. But we can't drive six horses. If our friend John will agree to do the driving we will tackle the job.

Saturday night three detectives stepped off the train and a few minutes later made the first gambling raid attempted here. They got \$138.75 in cash, some gambling devices and took seven men up to the barracks, where they were released on bail. Monday they appeared before Justices Vigar and Laycock when all pleaded guilty and were assessed \$20 each and \$8.25 costs, the proprietor paying \$40 and the same costs. All were warned that a second offence would be dealt with more severely. Most of the boys took it good naturedly, although do not see any more harm in a game of cards than they do in a game of wheat. In the past nearly every game of chance has been openly played in Gleichen, from church raffles to poker. They have been played on the street corners, on the fair grounds and in nearly every building. Few gave any kind of game a second thought, preferring to allow others to think for themselves and take what enjoyment they could out of life. Now all is changed and the boys will have to play in the hay mow or take the chance of being locked up with criminals. Play the markets boys. Your chances are just as good to win or loose, and you can play in the finest buildings in the country, and besides have the law to protect you.

Mrs. Savage of Calgary spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her mother, Mrs. Larkin.

THE CASH STORE MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

Successors to The Gleichen Trading Co.

APPLES
APPLES
APPLES

Car just arrived on sale

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

McIntosh Reds, the very best keeping fall apple.

See this space for important announcement next week

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

We now have on hand a very complete and new stock of all kinds of lumber, also a car of cement and one of shingles. In fact our entire stock of building material is

Brand New

and we respectfully invite you to call and inspect same

No bill too large or none too small for us to furnish. Call and let us give you a figure on that new house or barn. Estimates cheerfully given. We make a specialty of mail order competition and deliver the goods, as promised.

Give us a Trial
C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Bovril
makes
other food
nourish
you

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE
—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN
Word, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"Very good—for the public house," said Sir Penywern drily, as he tried to pass.

But Paddon still blocked the way defiantly.

"And what's more," he went on, significantly, "there's plenty more where that came from, plenty more. Don't you make any mistake."

Sir Penywern lost his temper, and taking the fellow by the collar swung him round and let him drop on his hands and feet into the road.

Then, not waiting to listen to the ominous words which Paddon yelled after him, the baronet strode on, and reaching his car, which was standing outside the post office, went home at a pace exceeding the speed limit.

Matters were growing serious when such a scene with its inevitable consequences in the way of scandal could occur within two miles of his home. He met Daphne in the hall, and he could see that she made a shrewd guess that something unpleasant had occurred.

He led her into the drawing-room and said, shortly, unaware how very hard his voice sounded:

"You have been allowing yourself to be blackmailed."

She uttered a little cry.

"What do you mean? Who told you?"

"You have been giving money to that scoundrel Paddon."

"I—I only gave him the—the money he said was owing to him. He did show me a bill. We were out driving. Aunt Valerie thought it was best to," stammered the young wife, white to the lips, and shrinking in her distress.

"Then your aunt is a fool!" said Sir Penywern, hotly. "I can understand a very young woman allowing herself to be persuaded. But a woman of her age! It's scandalous!"

Daphne burst into tears. Softened directly, Sir Penywern would have soothed, caressed her, but she avoided the touch of his hand.

And at that moment to her relief, and his annoyance, the door opened and Lady Acrise came in. Instantly Daphne took advantage of this, and while her husband turned his head, she slipped between the curtains and went out by the other door.

Sir Penywern was in no mood to be indulgent to the woman who had led his wife into the rash generosity which had put them at the mercy of blackmailers.

But Lady Acrise was shrewd enough to see that the domestic atmosphere was highly charged. She did not wait for the storm to break, but followed her niece's example, and, making the excuse that she feared Daphne was "ill again," she fled from the room before her host had time to empty the vials of his wrath upon her.

Very wisely the two ladies took care not to be caught apart that evening, and by the time Sir Penywern found an opportunity of reproaching Lady Acrise alone she had been able to prepare herself for the attack, and assuming a tone of irresponsibility against which a mere man was powerless, she contrived to suggest that her niece had acted without advice in giving money to the man who begged of them, and who, she declared, made use of no threats.

Sir Penywern, however, knew that threats may be implied, as well as uttered, and he received this explanation very coldly.

"Has Daphne told you what the man knows?" he asked shortly.

"I don't know that he knows anything," replied Lady Acrise. "And I'm quite sure," she added quickly, "that there's nothing that matters to know."

Sir Penywern made no reply. He knew that the difficulties with the

dissolute Paddon had only begun, and, as he expected, that unworthy person was prowling about the grounds on the following evening, watching, as Sir Penywern felt sure, for a chance of speaking again to the ladies.

The baronet gave chase the moment he caught sight of the thick-set figure and broad, flabby face, hiding behind the ornamental fir trees.

When Paddon found that he could not distance his pursuer, he stopped, took off his hat, passed a highly colored handkerchief over his slightly bald head, and panted sullenly till Sir Penywern came up with him.

"What are you doing here?" asked the baronet shortly.

Paddon replied with a surly assumption of dignity.

"I'm waiting to see her ladyship," he said sullenly.

"Lady Tradescant can't see you. And I should not allow her to help you again."

Paddon threw at him a dangerous look.

"Perhaps you can't help yourself," he said. "Praps she knows better than you whether it's worth while to keep my mouth shut."

"You insolent rascal!"

"There, it's no good calling names, Sir Penywern," bawled the man with excitement, pointing at him a thick forefinger. "And it isn't wise, considering what I know."

"Nonsense! What is this knowledge of yours? What silly gossip have you picked up? And what do you think it is worth, coming from such a man as you?"

The man was unpleasantly, oilily defiant. He stood firm under this fierce attack. Then he said slowly:

"Well, it's no good being abusive, as you shall see. And it's more than silly gossip that I've picked up. It's what I know."

"What is it you know?"

Paddon answered deliberately, enjoying the sentence as he mouthed it out:

"I know that Lady Tradescant was carrying something into the wood behind your house on a barrow—and I know she was seen bringing the barrow back to the shed without it."

CHAPTER XI.

It was a sigh of relief which escaped from Sir Penywern's lips as the blackmailing Paddon uttered these words.

For at last he had got hold of something definite, of a statement which could be confirmed or refuted, an accusation which could be met and repelled.

And the very absurdity of it gave him a feeling of satisfaction. For what was the statement to be met? His wife, pretty, dainty Daphne, was accused of having wheeled a large and heavy garden barrow, openly, within sight of human eyes, from its place in the shed at the garden at the back of the house, and through the wood behind.

This feat, of itself, would have been a trying one for a lady totally unused to such work, for the path through the wood was narrow and encumbered with undergrowth.

So it was said that the barrow contained something, and the implication was that the contents were the dead body of Rathbone.

That a delicately-bred woman unused to any sort of hard manual work should be able to wheel a barrow containing the body of a full-grown man, forcing her burden through serious obstacles, was so manifestly ridiculous that the baronet almost smiled in the midst of his anger against the rascal who had uttered the tale.

"So—that was uneasy. For the story, ugly, absurd as it was, offered an explanation of the facts that he knew; and apart from this, wild explanation he had none to offer."

He kept a bold front to the fellow, who now stood firmly planted on the grass before him, with a look of half-uneasy triumph on his face. For it was uncannily significant that he appeared at least to believe in his scandalous story, and to be ready to stand by its accuracy.

"So this is the foundation you think good enough to go upon, when you come here with trumped-up stories to extort money?" said Sir Penywern at last, in the most scornful of tones.

The shadow of a grin, which he did not dare to allow to become too pronounced, flickered over Paddon's flabby features.

"It has been good enough for its purpose," he said drily.

And again Sir Penywern felt that horrible chill of doubt.

But he did not show it.

"It's easy to frighten a lady," he said sharply. "Easy to get money out of her by hints and threats, and such means as rascals like you know how to use."

Paddon remained unmoved.

"Hold hard, Sir Penywern," he said quietly. "Haden't you better ask her ladyship for some explanation, instead of blackguarding me for telling you about it?"

"I shouldn't insult Lady Tradescant by speaking about such a silly tale to her. On the face of it, the thing won't hold water."

"All right, Sir Penywern. It's not my business."

Paddon affected to move away.

"Stop!" said the baronet sharply. "I can't allow you to go about the neighborhood spreading slanders about Lady Tradescant. I am going to put a stop to it."

Paddon put his hands in his pockets. But he did not maintain the surly attitude he had assumed at Sir Penywern's words.

Sir Penywern was athletic, and he was not. And there was a dangerous gleam in the baronet's eyes, which recalled to the grocer the treatment he had received only a day or two before, in the village street.

(To Be Continued.)

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Granulated Eyelids,
Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smearing, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1124

A Pioneer Missionary

George Young, Missionary and Pathfinder in Red River Settlement

An aged resident of a Red River locality to the northward of Winnipeg recently made the following remark to the writer:

"I can remember the day Rev. George Young arrived in the colony. The next Sunday he preached in a log building near the Great Company's store in Fort Garry."

Days of long, long ago brought into memory.

Young, missionary and intrepid pathfinder, arrived at Red River in 1868.

The advent of George Young was looked for eagerly; his arrival bespoke of a man who would wave over the prairies the emblem of a peacemaker. At the period of Young's arrival, the colony was in the throes of discontent. A government had been assembled; nevertheless, dissatisfaction and strife permeated the atmosphere.

George Young was a man of pacific, a feature of his labors in Manitoba not perfectly borne aloft by blare of trumpets. He cast a quiet influence, scattered seeds of righteousness amongst the Red River colonists. For thirty years previous to Young's heroic work in Manitoba, tenets of Methodism had penetrated into the northland.

In 1840, missionaries of that church were spreading the Gospel in the wilds of Lake Winnipeg to an aboriginal populace. The districts surrounding Norway House and reaches of Saskatchewan river formed the centre of this enterprise.

At the date of Young's arrival, Manitoba was the gateway to a practically unknown West. A few scattered houses stood within the confines of Fort Garry; along the banks of the Red and Assiniboia rivers, a sprinkling of settlers, native populace a greater majority, dwelt. The work of George Young lay in every direction. His duties were represented by arduous travel across the prairies and along trails of almost impenetrable bush. Yet a spirit of intense devotion encircled the missionary on his journeyings into the settlements. And not alone; these wigwags of the Indian inhabitant were included in his itinerary. He travelled across the deep snows in the dreary months of winter, encountered difficulties a present generation cannot conceive of. Thus George Young planted in the Red River Colony seeds of the great truths expounded by Charles Wesley.

The years rolled away. An immigration set in from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces; from the British Isles and Europe settlers were attracted to Manitoba. Towns and villages sprang into existence; the work pioneered by George Young was continuing its triumphant march. As the city of Winnipeg attained the proportions of her confines, the footprints of Young were extended. To-day nearly thirty churches propagating the doctrines of Methodism rear their lofty buildings upon the ground where George Young's first ministrations in a lone land took place, Fort Garry.

The memory of George Young, missionary and pathfinder in Red River Colony is not forgotten. At the corner of a street in West Winnipeg a handsome edifice bears his immortal name. What more fitting testimony could be accorded his once heroic struggles?—J. D. A. Evans.

German Airman Lauds

Bravery of the British

Says They Carry Out Peace Time Manoeuvres and Are Indifferent to All Dangers

A tribute to British airmen was recently published in the Neueste Nachrichten of Kiel, the article having been written, it was stated, by a wounded aviator of the German air service, who was then convalescing from wounds received on the French front. This is what the German airman wrote:

"We had hard days at La Maisonnette. Thence we could see seventeen captive balloons simultaneously. They were close together in groups, so it made no difference when some blazed up and sank."

"We could quite well see our airmen fly over them and squirt something at one until black smoke arose and the whole balloon turned round and wagged down. But all the rest held out at their posts. They were smart fellows, and unfortunately their observation was only too good."

"The gigantic numbers of enemy airmen exceeded anything seen or experienced in this war. By 3.30 p.m. they were already flying, and they cruised with the greatest coolness in the midst of our fire. They fly so low that we can make out the smallest details with the naked eye. Their airmen carry out peace-time manoeuvres, and are indifferent in all dangers. They even shoot at us in our holes and trenches with machine guns, and when they want to find our bombproofs they come down still lower, until actually within pistol shot."

"Many of them have been shot down, and when their photographs have been developed we have been able to distinguish the entrances to our shelters. Their artillery has much to thank them for."

An Unusual Light

Crystalline sugar or lumps of rock candy, placed between the jaws of a nutcracker and suddenly crushed in a dark room, will produce a flash bright enough to be seen at a distance. This is caused by a peculiar light produced when certain types of crystals are fractured.

Rumania In History

Her Place in European History Has Always Been an Honorable One

Though Rumania up to the nineteenth century does not appear to have played a conspicuous part in the advance of civilization, her place in European history is an honorable one, and, if less spectacular than those of her neighbors, her achievements have proved of supreme value. By their stubborn resistance to the Ottoman invaders, Rumanians, in common with the other peoples inhabiting Oriental Europe, made possible that stability and security that enabled Western civilization to develop, and although they came under the yoke of the Turks, yet the Rumanians by their determined stand, so weakened the power of the Moslem invaders, that they were unable to carry on the fight.

Rosovo is a name sacred to all the Balkan nations that resisted Turkish rule. It was in 1389 that Mircea the Old, Prince of Wallachia, led the united Balkan armies against the Turks. The battle was lost; the vanquished were placed under tribute, but their fight against their conquerors was carried on for centuries. Like a great breaker, these little nations held the Ottoman waves in check, and left western Europe free to forge ahead untrammelled by the fear of Moslem incursions. Until 1877 the tribute imposed five centuries earlier, following the battle of Rosovo, was the basis of the relations between Rumania and Turkey. Unlike Hungary, which for over a century was a Turkish province, the Rumanian provinces never fell completely under the sway of the conqueror. Under the suzerainty of Turkey, however, Rumania became a mere pawn in the politics of the great European powers. She lost Bukovina to Austria in 1775, and Bessarabia to Russia in 1812. The jealousies of the European powers alone saved Rumania from greater territorial losses.

Under Prince Carol, who was related to the King of Prussia and to Napoleon III., Rumania maintained a bolder front against partition and won her independence. Bulgaria since then has done much to keep alive Rumanian suspicions. At the outset of the first Balkan campaign, 1910-11, Bulgarian official documents referred to the Dobrogea, which was Rumanian territory, as a "Bulgaria Irredenta." The double dealing of the Central Powers in the last Balkan war detached Rumania. Dreading the increasing influence of Germany in Bulgaria, Rumania turned to Russia.

The present war finds Rumania in a position favorable to the accomplishment of her most cherished dream—the inclusion under one flag of all Rumanians. Transylvania is the cradle of the Rumanian nation. In Bukovina and Bessarabia the peasants, not given to change, have preserved all the customs and characteristics of the Rumanian race, including the language. In Transylvania, despite Magyar oppression, the Rumanians form a strong middle class. Definitely detached from Germany, Rumania had not time to recover from her fears of Russian influence on the Bosphorus when the European war called for a decision as to her attitude. Moreover, the supply of all her war materials was in the hands of Krupp when the war broke out. A weak Cabinet and an opportunist Premier declared that Rumania maintained the neutrality of Transylvania. The Rumanians of Transylvania were forced to fight in the Hungarian regiments against Russia, statecraft in Rumania turned to questions of trade. But the cry of Transylvania could not for ever go unheeded. With Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers, the people of Rumania recalled the words of Prince Carol, addressed to Bismarck in 1880, "Rumania will only be menaced by a real danger when a Great Bulgaria comes into existence." It is "Rumania Irredenta" against "Bulgaria Irredenta."

Another Theory Shattered

A study of history will show that we may, with an easy conscience, dismiss the theory of neutralizing war as a health-giving tonic which Providence must be expected constantly to offer to the human race for its own good. Apart altogether from the hopes we entertain for the victory in this war of a cause which we believe to be just, we may desire in the interests of all mankind that its issue should discredit by defeat a theory which is noxious as well as baseless. The future progress of mankind is to be sought, not through the strife and hatreds of the nations, but rather by their friendly co-operation in the healing and enlightening works of peace, and in the growth of a spirit of friendship and mutual confidence which removes the causes of war.—The Atlantic Monthly.

It was seen hobbling down a flight of steps, slashed and torn to shreds. Barely enough was left to hold the shreds together. It was a pitiable sight. So curiosity was aroused. "What are you?" it was asked, "and how came you in such horrible condition?" "I am a reputation," the wreck replied, "and I have just been released from a female bridge whist party."

Hotel Accommodation

Experience Proves That the Hotel Will Pay Without the Bar

One of the benefits we may expect from prohibition of the liquor traffic will be improved hotel accommodation, and it cannot come any too soon. Commercial travellers tell strange tales of many hotels in licensed towns, but they are high in their praises of most of the hotels in local option towns. One who has travelled over the same district for 23 years tells me of the great improvement he observed in hotels wherever local option came, and the most thorough investigation confirms these statements. He says that charges are a little higher in barless hotels, but it is worth the money. When a hotel-keeper says that he will have to close when prohibition comes in, it is an admission that he is not a hotel-keeper at all, but a saloon-keeper. There are too many such doing nothing but harm. It was shown in the legislature that out of 110 hotels in Toronto there were only 30 that entertained travellers, and in other cities the proportion is worse. It is entirely unfair to board houses and temperance houses that do not sell liquor.

The question is sometimes asked: "Can the hotel business be made to pay without the bar?" The answer is that it has already been done. Prince Edward Island has been under prohibition for over ten years, and the hotels are reported to be satisfactory and prosperous. In Montreal, Toronto and other places good temperance hotels have been conducted for many years. I know because I have stopped at them. The last time I was in Owen Sound I stopped at a hotel that might satisfy the most fastidious, and I am told that the Owen Sound hotels are paying good dividends. But before local option came to Owen Sound, a woman had demonstrated that a barless hotel could be made to pay well in competition with the hotel that sells poisonous liquors. In two-thirds of the municipalities of Ontario the hotels do not sell liquor, and they seem to be doing very well. On the other side of the line there are 18 states and hundreds of other municipalities that have barless hotels, and they seem to be doing well. Maine has had barless hotels for over sixty years and Kansas for over thirty years. Then why ask, can hotels be made to pay without a bar?

Doubtless charges have been increased in a good many small towns, but what of a man is he who gets drunk drinking man to pay part of his hotel bill? Who wants his hotel bill lessened at the expense of suffering, poverty and crime?

The fact is that hotel-keeping is one of the best paying businesses when properly conducted. This is proved by such instances as I have mentioned where barless hotels have been successfully conducted in competition with the licensed hotel. The only exception is small villages, but the Government are wisely making provision for these cases.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Starving Syria

Christian Natives Have Been Bitterly Persecuted Since the War Began

This year marks the 400th anniversary of the conquest of Syria by the Turks, but the inhabitants are certainly not in a mood for celebrating that event. Hard as was their lot before the entrance of Turkey into the war, the Syrians are now called upon to face conditions a hundredfold worse. Nearly all of the able-bodied men have been forced into the Turkish army, where their lot is a miserable one, since they are clothed in rags and given only small quantities of food. The Christian natives of Syria have been bitterly persecuted since the war began, large numbers having been deported, while many have been hanged or shot. In the northern part of Syria vast numbers of people have died of starvation—the estimates ranging from 50,000 to 100,000. The typhus epidemic of the last few months has also added to the horrors of Syrian life. The offer of help from the United States, tendered to the Turkish government this month, has been refused. The American charge at Constantinople was informed that relief operations were unnecessary in Syria because crops there were better than anywhere else in the empire. While this is true as far as it goes, the Turkish government permits the Syrians to retain very little food for themselves, the greater part of the crops being taken over for the army. The Turks have held Syria ever since 1516, except for the brief period in the latter part of the eighteenth century when the country was overrun by the French under Napoleon. There have been many insurrections against the Ottomans in the last century, but all of them have been ruthlessly suppressed.

He was taken to task because he had not made an effort to enlist in the British army, and in his own defense said: "I'm not asking to be let off—I'm asking for more time. I've got a lot of contracts to finish."

"How long will they take?" asked the Sergeant. "Oh, about three years."

Train Animals To Accomplish Strange Jobs

Intelligent Animals Trained to Perform Many Services

Many strange and unexpected cases are on record in which animals and birds have proved themselves useful to mankind, very often serving their masters more reliably than many human beings would do under similar conditions, says Answers.

At times of stress like the present such dumb servants have proved themselves particularly useful, a good instance in point being provided by the case of a resident in the West of England, who recently lost his gardener through the man enlisting. His master was confronted by the problem of his lawn about which he had always been very particular, for the grass quickly threatened to make his once trim grounds look very much like a wilderness.

Then he hit upon a brilliant idea. Wiring off the ground, he turned down a dozen guinea pigs, which promptly proceeded to nibble away at the grass as evenly and neatly as any mowing machine could have done, much to their master's delight.

Similarly, an east-end tradesman lately found himself short handed though this man hit upon a solution of the problem.

He happened to possess a pet parrot, and this bird he placed in the outer part of his shop and trained it to call "Stop!" whenever anyone entered by way of the street door.

The parrot very quickly learned his lesson, with the result that its master was no longer obliged to spend all his time on the lookout for customers, but could attend to other matters, knowing he could count upon his new assistant to warn him of anybody's approach.

The intelligence of dogs is known to everyone, but a dog as a golf caddy is somewhat of a novelty, you will admit. Nevertheless, the animal is no imaginary character, but a real caddy which works on the links of a widely known course. Besides carrying clubs, this dog proves himself very useful in the matter of discovering lost golf balls, nosing about until he is successful.

Then there is another dog, in one of the London suburbs, which helps his master to look after the poultry. When told to do so, this clever fellow will trot off and collect the eggs, which it brings back in its mouth, one by one, laying them at its master's feet without even cracking the delicate shells.

Few people would guess that such insignificant little fellows as white mice could be of any real service to men. But as a matter of fact, these animals actually fill the role of life savers in certain circumstances.

It may surprise you to know that the utility of the white mouse has even been recognized in an official report. This took the form of a recommendation that these creatures should be supplied for use in mines as a test of the purity of the subterranean air.

They are kept in cages, and being very sensitive to any change in the atmosphere, they show the miners by their movements when danger is approaching. When the mice begin to exhibit any unusual excitement or distress the miners know it is time to get away before they are overtaken by poisonous vapors, and many a catastrophe has been averted by this means.

The tropical countries of the world all sorts of animals are called into service for mankind. Monkeys, with their almost human intelligence, are made much use of, while certain kinds of snakes are employed in much the same way as we keep cats—to rid the houses of mice.

But the war has made one strange spectacle possible in England. In Sheffield an elephant may be seen drawing heavy loads along the streets.

No Nutrition in "Straw Bread"

The "utter futility" of using ground straw in making bread, as suggested by German doctors, has been proved effectually by a severe test made by Dr. N. Zuntz, the eminent Berlin physiologist. The journal of the American Medical Association says:

"His experimental subject was a pig, an omnivorous animal even more likely than man to exhibit a favorable digestive response to a crude food product. The outcome has been that out of 100 grammes of finely comminuted straw flour an energy value of not more than 30 calories became available, whereas the same yielded 340 calories in the same animal. In other words, the straw flour furnished only one-twelfth of the available energy that the same amount of cereal did. Nor was this all. The large bulk of the straw induces secretion through the alimentary tract, resulting in an actual loss rather than a gain of protein to the body."

Two Irishmen were working on a farm. When dinner time came they were called to dine off a large basin of broth. The farmer's wife had only one spoon, so she gave Pat a fork. Poor Pat was getting nothing while Mike was very busy. When the broth was about one-third gone Pat said: "Arrah, now, Mike, you dig a bit now and I'll shovel."

Hun Prepares For Siege

The All-Round Pressure That Will Be Exerted With Increasing Intensity

John L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, believes that the German war caste will struggle for the better part of a year at least, and will try to compel the Kaiser's people to fight to the last gasp before yielding to indisputable terms. That is a policy more easy for the baffled caste to threaten now than for the deluded nation to execute in the circumstances of next spring and summer.

Ultimately there will be an extensive German retreat in the east, but not before the occupied Slav areas have served a useful purpose. The harvests will be gathered in. With little regard to the local inhabitants or to natural rights of any kind, grain and stock will be swept into Germany so as to provision that empire to stand siege for another six or nine months. German boys will be called upon.

In this way, with the weapon factories in full blast, the enemy rightly expects to keep a huge force afoot in spite of all, and to effect prodigies in the way of turning out equipment during the winter.

American interviewer that France at this moment has in the field, equipped, armed, of numbers larger than ever and will of course have an artillery more than proportionately greater. When it is remembered that this magnificent force of the republic will be concentrated and applied on a shorter line, the reader will agree that the Germans imagined a vain thing when they contemplated the elimination of France.

Moreover, the British and the French mean to break the Germans if they have to mass batteries almost wheel to wheel from the North Sea to Alsace. The Italians, as guns come to hand, will be twice as redoubtable as they have been yet. Russia in six months will face the Germans with at least an equality of heavy battering power added to her other assets.

This is why Mr. Garvin says the Allies' general offensive is but a prelude at present, by comparison with the all-round pressure, that will be exerted with increasing intensity from now to next summer, if need be. The Allies can wear down any possible German counter-attack and resume. They mean to crush inward on converging lines, and they are determined to effect a thorough settlement on German soil.

Germany, by infinite provocation and arrogance, has herself created what otherwise could by no possibility have existed—the greatest of all recorded alliances with a combined military power which is colossal, and up to a certain point will be remorseless. That is the real monster unwittingly called into real battle by Teutonic Frankenstein. He will make fearful efforts to save himself from being devoured by his own creation, but the efforts will be without avail.

The Sunday Dinner

Elaborate Demand of Husband for Display Should Be Curbed

It is a matter of considerable question which is the hardest workday of the week—Monday, the almost universal washing day; Saturday, the cleaning day, or Sunday, the day of rest. In the vast majority of well-cared-for families, the members of which attend church and Sunday school with systematic regularity, Sunday after "meeting" is considered more or less somewhat of a gala occasion, so far as the table is concerned. The good man of the house expects a fine roast, an elaborate display of the substantial and a fancy dessert as a recognition of the day. The help in the kitchen naturally demand a day of rest and usually take it in the afternoon. So the tired house-mother must battle with the serving and debris of this elaborate dinner single-handed or at best with a reduced quota of servants. Is this quite fair?

No Astrological Hope for Kaiser

The remainder of the year holds out no hope of any revival of the German Emperor's fortunes. The planets are uniformly threatening. Saturn coming to the conjunction of the Dragon's Tail (the Moon's South node) close to his Ascendant in September, and the Sun arriving at the conjunction of Neptune in his horoscope by primary direction of a month or two later. The stationary position of Jupiter in Britain's ruling sign, Aries, in December next, in trine with its own place, in King George's horoscope, is encouraging as regards the prospect of complete victory and final peace as the year draws to a close.—Occult Review.

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Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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Cardinal Mercier

Patriotic Belgian Whom the German Invaders Cannot Intimidate

Cardinal Mercier is a thorn in the side of the Germans. He cannot be browbeaten. He is the only man in Belgium whose mouth cannot be sealed. On July 21, the 86th anniversary of Belgian independence, the 85th of the ascension of a Belgian king to the throne, the cardinal, addressing a vast audience of Belgians in Brussels, in the presence of General von Bissing, the German governor-general, predicted the approach of "the day of deliverance," and urged his people to renew their courage, their faith in Belgium free from the foreign invader.

Helplessly the German officers allowed him to continue. As long as he did not urge resistance to German authority, they had to listen to his forecast of the triumphant day when King Albert would re-enter his capital, and to witness the satisfaction of the people whose thoughts he was interpreting. Death, imprisonment would seal the cardinal's lips, but he knows that he is safe from both, that either would do more good to the Belgian, more harm to the German cause than even his unrestricted utterances. So the cardinal has made himself the mouthpiece of the Belgian people, the spokesman of their silent feelings, the representative of their uncrushed nationality, and his voice is heard around the world.—Detroit News.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Willie came to his mother with an expression of anxiety on his face. "Ma," he asked, "if a poor, hungry little boy was to come to the back door and ask for something to eat, would you give him that piece of pie that was left over from dinner?" "Yes, Willie, of course I would," said the mother.

Willie's face cleared.

"All right," he said, "just wait a minute till I run around to the back door."

Harry and James, brothers, were in their playroom for a little recreation after supper. Harry hit James with a stick. An argument followed, and in the midst of it the nurse happened in with the news that it was time for them to retire. James was put to bed first. The nurse said: "You must forgive your brother before you go to bed. You might die in the night." After a few minutes elapsed James replied: "Well, I'll forgive him tonight, but if I don't he'd better look out in the morning."

Grape-Nuts

Gets Attention—

First, because of its wonderfully delicious flavor—

Then again, because it is ready to eat—fresh and crisp from the package.

But the big "get attention" quality is its abundance of well-balanced, easily digestible nourishment.

For sound health, every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1124

A New Sense of Values

War Has Resulted in Revealing Things in a New Light

But to come back to the present: what today do we feel to be of most value to us? Not, as we may once have thought, power, riches, luxury, but what is in every sense the "simple life"—life itself, and life with honor and love, the enjoyment of our land, of our friends, of our faith in right and in God. Happy they who always loved these; they have their reward now!

The beauty of our country, perhaps, never seemed so dear to us before today, because we are stirred, because we look on it once more, as the poet says, as might "a lover or a child."

The value of all that our country means, its history, its customs, its atmosphere, natural, political, spiritual; we feel this as never before. We feel it for England, for Scotland, for Wales; aye, despite her distractions, not a few feel it for Ireland, too. The Canadians feel it for Canada, the silver-crowned young Queen of the North, and the Anzacs for their splendid golden land of the South.

We and they are beginning also to feel it for the Empire. The England of Shakespeare and Elizabeth; we realize it more than ever in this day. I do not know whether many of you have seen the book of homilies to Shakespeare compiled by Dr. A. G. Pollard of the British Academy. I think some of the best and most interesting of the poems it contains are those to be found on the four or five pages given to New Zealand and Canada.

But it is not Empire or rule, it is "righteousness that exalteth a nation." Let us hope, I do hope, and believe, that we are being exalted even in and through our sorrow.

Sir Herbert Warren in The Fortnightly Review.

Why People Feel Depressed in the Cold Weather

Why is tiredness and languor so prevalent just now? A physician explained that the cold of winter drives blood from the surface of the body to the liver. Normally one-fourth of the whole blood supply is in the liver, and when more blood is accumulated in that organ everything goes wrong. No better remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are composed of such vegetable extracts as Mandrake and Butternut, and possess wonderful liver stimulating powers. Its a marvel the way Hamilton's Pills clear the blood of the poisonous humors. They put new life into worn out bodies, build up the appetite, bring back a reserve of nerve energy, tide folks over the cold days of winter and the depressing days of spring. For your health and body comfort get a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

The Revolt of Brussels

Germans Trying to Drive Belgians to Last Stage of Desperation

Report that the city of Brussels has refused to pay a fine of five million marks, imposed by the Germans as a penalty for the patriotic demonstrations which marked the observance of Belgium's national fête day, July 21, is likely soon to be followed by news of staggering interest in the whole world.

Brussels is under the German heel—what can she do?

To attempt to squeeze more millions out of the people of the Belgium capital, because of the inevitable show of patriotism on such an occasion, would be outrageous. But, even at that, the explanation is probably only trumped-up.

The German military authorities have heretofore given plain evidence of a desire and purpose to drive the Belgians to the last stage of desperation. The revolt of the municipality of Brussels at this late hour indicates that the stage has been reached.

But if the people of Brussels neither can, nor will, stand any more oppression, what next?

The Germans undoubtedly have that all arranged, and we may be sure that the programme is a sinister one.

They would hardly have penalized the city without preparation against the contingency that payment would be refused—such is efficiency. More than probably, they expected a refusal, as well as planned for it—actually sought, by the enormity of this latest punitive act, to arouse the city to revolt.

Is the world in for a series of fresh spectacles illustrating the German capacity for contriving ingenious brutalities, for following up a cowardly attack on human rights by another one, indefinitely, for piling horror on horror?

They have ravaged the Belgian harvests for their own use. They have driven off the herds for meat and milk—and casin, for their munitions. They have deported men, women and children to slave for the German state. They have robbed Belgian industry right and left. They have taken millions of marks from the Belgians to supply their own enfeebled sinews of war.

They have done all this in defiance of the law of nations, of Hague conventions and of the opinion of the civilized world—sometimes, even in repudiation of their own pledges.

The Germans in Belgium are not done yet. They are mad in the double sense. The last chapter of the atrocities which the Belgians must suffer is yet to be written.

The world will await, with fresh apprehension of barbarous cruelties in store for that hapless people, the German plan of reprisal for the Brussels revolt.—Providence Journal.

A Family Talk

"See here, Jones, you've had that telephone receiver at your ear for ten minutes and haven't uttered a word." "S-sh! I'm having a typical conversation with my wife."

Women As Inventors

Many Notable Inventions Are the Result of Ingenuity of Women

Women are generally considered lacking in inventive ability. The truth is that they have been taking out patents steadily since 1790. It must be confessed that these ideas have not always turned out a complete success, but, then, the world has progressed as a result of many mistakes other than those of inventors. How few women ever realize as they play their crochet needle that it was a Scotch woman, Christian Shaw, the daughter of the Laird of Balgarran, in Renfrewshire, who was the first to produce linen thread, as far back as 1729; her idea was developed later by the big Paisley firms of Clark and Coats.

Silk weaving was invented by the wife of the fourth Emperor of China, in the dim ages of antiquity; a woman in the harem of an Indian prince invented the weaving of cashmere shawls; the same clever woman or her mother (authorities differ on the point) discovered attar of roses; while a poor Italian woman rediscovered the secret of Venetian point lace, which had been lost for nearly 600 years. Madame Curie's triumph as the discoverer of radium is still fresh in the public mind, as is that of Dr. Maria Montessori, whose novel methods are likely to revolutionize the art of teaching in the near future.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicine par excellence for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in effectiveness.

Fall as a Time to Paint

A great deal of painting is done in the spring and early summer, principally because people like to have their buildings look well at the season when they can be out of doors and when nature gives a freshly painted building a most beautiful setting. It should be remembered, however, that there are advantages to fall painting.

At this season of the year, buildings are usually thoroughly dry. When the pores of wood are filled with water, or have only dried out at the surface, the oil in the paint cannot enter. The paint practically seals up a certain amount of moisture in the wood and thus does not accomplish what it should by way of preservation. With dry wood, the pores are open and empty to receive the oil and thus most effectively preserve the wood.

There is less danger of having the paint washed and spotted by rains, when flies and gnats are gone.

Raincoats Made of Paper

Inexpensive emergency raincoats which can be folded up and carried in a pocket or handbag are being made to fill the need so sorely felt when one is caught in a storm without any form of waterproof protection. These garments are made in sizes suitable for men, women and children, and come in two grades. The cheaper article is made of tough paper only, coated on one side, and is designed to be used but once; the other is reinforced with cloth mesh, and with proper care can be worn several times.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Nearly every one of his friends had suffered from the caprices of the practical joker. Happily the joker had weak points of his own. One of them was a dislike for night air. One morning about 2 o'clock there came a tremendous thumping at his front door. The joker hopped out of bed, opened his front window, and leaned out. "In heaven's name, what is the matter?" he said. "One of your windows is open," said a man on the sidewalk. "Which one?" said the joker. "The one you've stuck your head through," was the reply.

HELP FOR WORKING WOMEN

Some Have to Keep on Until They Almost Drop. How Mrs. Conley Got Help.

Here is a letter from a woman who had to work, but was too weak and suffered too much to continue. How she regained health:

Frankfort, Ky.—"I suffered so much with female weakness that I could not do my own work, had to hire it done. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I tried it. I took three bottles and I found it to be all you claim. Now I feel as well as ever I did and am able to do all my own work again. I recommend it to any woman suffering from female weakness. You may publish my letter if you wish."—Mrs. JAMES CONLEY, 516 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicine ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice.—It will be confidential.



THE NATION'S FUTURE Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely non-narcotic and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

Measuring Hay in Stack

Rule for Measuring Hay Which Has Been Proven Satisfactory

Estimating the number of tons of hay in stack by measuring is often resorted to when it is inconvenient or impractical to weigh it. It is impossible to give a rule for measuring hay which is entirely satisfactory. The following one has often been used, states Professor E. G. Schafer, of the Washington Experiment Station at Pullman, and approximates the correct weight:

"Width plus over, divided by four and squared, then multiplied by the length and divided by 512."

The above rules assumes that the cross section of a stack may be obtained by dividing the width plus over measurement by four and squaring it. Stacks vary so much in shape that this cannot be absolutely true with all stacks. The above rule also assumes that there are 512 cubic feet in a ton. The length of time a stack has been built, the size of a stack for the amount it has settled, also the kind of hay, all influence the weight of a certain volume of hay. The above or other rules should not be relied upon unless it is impossible to weigh hay when it is sold.

Problem—Assume that a hay stack measures 18 feet wide, 26 feet over (distance from ground on one side over the stack and to the ground on other side) and 30 feet long.

The solution would be—18 plus 26 equals 44; 44 divided by 4 equals 11; 11 squared equals 121; 121 times 30 equals 3,630 cubic feet in 3,630 divided by 512 equals 7.09 tons.

A Curse and an Asset

In 1740, according to the records of the eugenists, a woman was born named Ada Take. True to her name, she took everything there was to be had in the way of liberties and licenses. She died a confirmed drunkard, and altogether she had 700 descendants. Among them were 180 children born out of wedlock, 181 women of the street, 142 beggars, 46 workhouse inmates and 76 criminals. It has been estimated that this woman cost the country \$1,200,000.

By way of contrast, the Ladies' Home Journal tells of an Englishman, born in Queen Elizabeth's time—a clergyman with a good wife. In the year 1900 there had been 1,394 descendants of this family traced and identified. Of them, 295 were college graduates, 13 college presidents, 65 professors, 60 physicians, 108 clergymen, 101 lawyers, 30 judges (one a vice-president of the United States), 75 army and navy officers, 60 prominent authors and 16 railroad and steamship presidents.—Calgary Herald.

Maud: The young clergyman who performed the ceremony seemed dreadfully flustered.

Ethel: Mercy, yes! Why, he kissed the bridegroom and shook hands with the bride.

General Botha

Sternly Resolute

An Incident of the South African Campaign

How determined and resolute General Botha can be is illustrated by a story which Mr. Harold Spender tells in his life of the great South African soldier. During the later stages of the South African war Mrs. Botha spared no efforts in her role of peace-maker. General Botha, however, was not always in the mood to listen to peace talk, and, indeed, there were moments when he by no means welcomed Mrs. Botha as a messenger of peace.

"On one occasion Mrs. Botha had travelled for three days to reach her husband with a new suggestion from the British Headquarters. Arriving in the Republican lines, she asked that her presence should be reported to the General. At first they did not know where to find Botha, but at last he was found walking up and down in some agitation. Faced by his wife, he said to her, instantly, 'You must leave me.' He had just arranged a battle. 'You must get back as soon as you can,' he said. 'I am blowing up the line.'

She had only gone a few miles when the shrapnel fell all around her. She came back into the British lines and reported herself to the British General, who had let her through. He told her to get back to Pretoria. 'But my husband is going to blow up the railway,' she remarked. 'He won't blow it up if you are on it,' replied the British General, with some plausibility; and so she went.

"She travelled in a train full of soldiers; but her presence on the train did not change her husband's Spartan purpose. The line was blown up and the train stopped. The soldiers marched off. Mrs. Botha and a companion were left for three days with the engine-driver and the stoker."

There is more Cathar in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Cathar is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cathar Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy. It acts internally and acts through the blood in the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for each case that Hall's Cathar Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Problem of the Useless Car

The problem in the automobile world today is what to do with the used car that has really outlived its usefulness but seems too good to scrap. Manufacturers have been writing to dealers asking for suggestions. The man who can find a real mission for the used car will solve one of the big problems of the day and incidentally will win some fame and a bit of fortune.

The average life of an automobile is from four to five years. It seems wrong to throw a complicated machine of this age on the junk pile.

It may be said that no solution has ever been found for the old piano problem. Must it also be confessed that all the old automobile is worth merely what the old metal will bring, or will some mechanical genius solve his trade's problem?—Minneapolis Journal.

Oil for Toothache.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unwelcome a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect, and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

A Sure Result

"If a farmer sold 1,479 bushels of wheat for \$11.7 a bushel, what would he get?"

"An automobile."

Mr. Meane: I have nothing but praise for the new minister.

The Deacon: So I noticed when the plate was passed around.

A PROMINENT NURSE SPEAKS.

Many Nurses in Canada and Elsewhere Say the Same.

Chatham, Ont.—"Being a nurse I have had occasion to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription quite a lot. I always recommend it to my patients and it has been a wonderful help to many of them. I never knew of a case where it failed. I have a patient who is using it now and she is doing fine since taking it. I have taken it myself and got the very best results. I consider it the best medicine there is today for women who are ailing."

—Mrs. EMMA MOORE, 30 Degge St., Chatham, Ont.

THAT WEAK BACK

Accompanied by pain here and there—extreme nervousness—sleeplessness—may be faint spells, chills or spasms—all are signs of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—or later suffering during middle life, which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nerve prescriber for just such cases as a physician of vast experience in the diseases from which women suffer.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has successfully treated more cases in the past 50 years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion.



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WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

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MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices . . . Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Established 1857

Milk As A Stimulant

French Soldiers in the Trenches Are Given Milk Only as a Stimulant

One of the most recent discoveries of the Pasteur Institute of Paris has to do with stimulating qualities of milk. While milk has always been considered an excellent tonic and known to be exceptionally rich in food value, it was not until the Pasteur Institute conducted a number of conclusive experiments that the stimulus in milk became a known quantity. For a number of months, milk has been given the French soldiers in the trenches and to many of them it has been the one and only stimulant. The effect which the milk has produced has more than justified the claims which the Institute made for it.

It is claimed that the stimulating effect of milk is especially notable when given to soldiers just before a big battle or a dangerous charge, and also when administered to the troops when in great fatigue. The advantage of the milk stimulus over the alcohol stimulus so extensively advocated in previous years is that there is no bad after effects, and the keenness of the senses is in no wise impaired nor the coolness of judgment affected.

The knowledge that milk is a stimulant of no mean force will come as something of a shock to those who have hitherto considered it synonymous with all things mild and peaceful. It is somewhat difficult to believe that the chief product of the patient and gentle cow should contain such an element of forceful stimulation. But, as proof of the contention we have the word of the world's greatest research institutes backed up by conclusive experiments in a place where stimulation of the most efficient sort is needed.

High Cost of Living

The Staff of Life and Its Upward Tendency These Days

The high price of wheat conveys an ominous significance to the housewife. A grocer predicted a few days ago that before spring brands of flour costing \$6.50 a barrel formerly will go to \$9.00 or more. This will be less than the record price of about \$10.00 for these grades last year. But the advance will come closer home to working people than any other present result of war.

In spite of present prosperity there are still large sections of our population for whom bread is the main article of subsistence. To great numbers of recent immigrants meat is almost a prohibited luxury. They may pick up some remnants and bones cheap, but only for use as an appetizer. Bread and soup are the menu. A touch of onions or other pungent vegetable may be used to give the meal some twang.

A well-seasoned soup has a surprising effect to give an otherwise dry provender some flavor and makes a meal seem more substantial. It really is. With this added relish many newcomers to this country will gnaw along for days on their leaves baked after the foreign manner.

Wheat bread, of course, is food of the most substantial character. People of indoor life and finicky appetites would not eat enough of it for full nourishment. The manual laborer, hungry from his fatiguing task, puts it down with avidity. If he came from the old country he may have learned to eat it without butter.

The present high wheat prices will again encourage the farmer to stuff every possible acre with the staple grain, and borrow money to pay his help. But the wastes of trench life are great, the demand for wheat flour is enormous, and the Canadian workingman will pay high for his loaf while the war lasts.

It has certainly been a great year for the back-yard garden. The few square rods put into potatoes will go far to reduce the flour bill and provide a nourishing substitute.

In the Western Provinces it is said that one in four of the owners of farm lands lives outside the municipality in which his land is located, and of these, one in seven lives outside the province. Over one-half of the urban land is held by absentees—that is, by persons living outside the Municipality.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario



Wood's Phosphorine

The Great English Remedy. Tonic and invigorator of the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures nervous debility, mental and brain worry, dizziness, loss of energy, palpitation of the heart, failing memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Transit Mail).

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, M. H. B. B. THERAPION

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Tonic and invigorator of the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures nervous debility, mental and brain worry, dizziness, loss of energy, palpitation of the heart, failing memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Transit Mail).



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES



Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean, Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—

GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay G. E. Bell
C.C. K. of R. and S.

DENTIST

C.R. McINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D. S.

Graduate Royal College Dental Sur-
geons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its
Branches. Gas Administered

Office in Royal Bank Block
GLEICHEN

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking
and Embalming
Gleichen, - Alta.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
gons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent

Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliably
medicine for all Female Complaints. Monthly
or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any
address on receipt of price. THE SCORRILL DRUG
CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vitality
for Nerve and Brain Increases "grey matter";
a tonic—will build you up. In a box, or two for
\$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.
THE SCORRILL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

Ice For Sale
at Palace Hotel
In any Quantity
to suit purchaser

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left
thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and
7 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2
left ribs or left hip or both left ribs
and left hip. 101 left hip — left
ribs.

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness
Store. Office phone 3, residence phone
P.O. Box 188
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

A Railroad Novelist



J. MURRAY GIBSON

a railroad man and head of the pub-
licity department of the Canadian
Pacific Railway, still finds time for
literary work. His latest work
"Hearts and Faces," deals with sub-
jects as remote from Canadian rail-
way life as anything could possibly
be imagined. Born in Ceylon, the
son of a titled Scotchman, a gradu-
ate of Oxford, and former editor of
the well known London Illustrated
paper, "Black and White," Mr. Gib-
son has crowded much into his 41
years. He speaks several languages.

WHY A DOG'S TAIL WAGS

When a dog's tail whips to and fro
frantically he is not carrying on an
aimless muscular exercise. He is sig-
nalling the thoughts and feelings
which he cannot put into words. It
is his own code, and varies according
to the message he wishes to flash on
his rearward companions. He has a
short twitching motion that expresses
anxiety and interest, a violent lashing
that makes known his enthusiasm and
affection, a steady whipping from side
to side that spells hunger, and a
motionless droop that signals defeat
and discouragement. Canine experts
have always been able to read these
wagging, but it took science to
explain why the dog used them.

This is the explanation. When a
dog is pleased and delighted he must
have some outlet for his feelings. Just
as a bashful boy in the presence of
ladies twirls his cap or twists about
wildly in his chair, or as a person
tickled beyond measure by some
amorous ally rolls on the floor and
holds his sides, the dog wags his tail.
The human beings in the situations
described above are striving through
physical action to relieve the strain
on their nerves. Embarrassment must
be relieved through some outward
convulsion of muscles. Fido becomes
filled with joy, and his tail, like a
safety valve, takes the pressure off
his nervous system. His emotions
must be translated into some physical
manifestation.

ALFALFA IN EAST

How to Sow and Care For With or
Without "Nurse Crop"

Dr. Mathe of the Dominion Experi-
mental Farm deals as follows with
alfalfa growing in Eastern Canada:
When sown with a nurse crop the
seed is sown from the grass seed at-
tachment of the grain drill. When
sown without a nurse crop, the seed
can be sown broadcast either by hand
or from the grass seed attachment to
the grain drill. It can also be sown
in drills from the grain tubes of the
ordinary seeder. In the latter case
the seed should be mixed with some
coarser material to prevent too thick
seeding. For this purpose ground
wheat crushed as coarsely as possible
is generally used. The alfalfa seed is
mixed with the crushed wheat and the
drill set to put on the amount wanted.
For instance, 20 pounds of alfalfa
mixed with 40 pounds of crushed
wheat, and the drill sowing one
bushel per acre will mean 20 pounds
of alfalfa sown to the acre.

Whatever method used, the ground
should be harrowed and rolled im-
mediately after sowing and then the
surface of the rolling lightly broken
with a brush harrow, a weeder or a
tilting harrow. If the land is deficient
in plant food, alfalfa may be sown
in rows about eighteen inches apart.
By this method, however, a crop is
obtained which, though it may be
satisfactory as to quantity, is some-
what inferior in quality to the crop
obtained when the seed is sown broad-
cast or in drills from the seeder.

Divide Cost of Spraying

It may be claimed by some that
spraying a few trees is an expensive
matter not commensurate with the
returns, be the crop ever so good.
After all there is the satisfaction of
having your own home-grown fruit.
Much, however, can be done through
co-operation of the horticultural so-
cieties to reduce the cost of spray-
ing the trees in the home fruit gar-
den, by purchasing larger quantities
of materials than one person would
need and distributing it at cost among
the members of the societies. It is
nothing more than a co-operative
scheme that is carried on among
fruitgrowers who depend on this oc-
casion for a living, only on a smaller
scale.

Cats Killed by Wholesale

Speaking at the meeting of the
Royal Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals in London, Mr.
H. Greenwood, M.P., said that in 1915
17,000 cats were destroyed at the head-
quarters of the Animal Rescue League.
He thought cats should have to wear
a collar with the address of the owner.

After seeding is a splendid time
for a clean up about the farm and
yard. Bring all the machinery under
cover. Gather up loose lumber.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming
and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916

The March on Canada

Are you a producer? How can you increase your
production?

What Canadian raw materials are not being used
that might be used?

What have you to say about supervision of indus-
trial development—to eliminate wasteful export and to
encourage meritorious enterprise?

Chicago had a great fire. Her citizens determined
to make a greater Chicago. It was not her strategical
position that made her great but the determination of her
leaders of industry. They thought about Chicago. They
worked overtime for Chicago. Brains, teamwork and
energy will do for Canada what it did for Chicago.

Are there a number of men here willing to form a
group and give serious thought and study to our Canadian
problems, so as to be able to contribute something of real
merit to the country?

Let those of us who remain keep our end up with
the men in the trenches.

With the close of the war an army of between three
hundred thousand and five hundred thousand Canadian
soldiers will return and seek their places in the industrial
organization of their country. Over four hundred Cana-
dian factories will cease the manufacture of munitions and
the services of the organizations of workers who have be-
come expert in these lines will no longer be required for
the purpose.

In Europe twenty million men will lay down their
arms and return to the avocations of peace. Millions of
them will, for a time at least be unemployed. A large
number unquestionably will look to the Dominion as the
country of their opportunity. The march on Canada will
be magnificent—if we are ready for it. But the men who
will come will be empty handed. It is up to us.

Special Paper Prices for Canadian Buyers

The most important factor in the increased cost of
paper in Canada is the increase in cost of labor, says the
Financial Post. Canadian mills are exporting about
2,000 tons of paper daily as against less than 1,000 during
the same time in 1914. All publishers will rejoice that
Canadian mills are so prosperous. They deserve it, for
many of them have been through most troublous periods.
But is it quite fair to Canadian publishers, who are the
mouthpiece of the people of Canada, that this country
should suffer in any way in order to supply our neighbors
—and many of them our competitors—across the border?

In some big lines of steel, U. S. manufacturers have
two prices, one for their home buyers, the other for export.
The price to the home buyer is sometimes a third to a half
less than the price to Canadian and other foreigners. A
Pittsburg metal market report recently quoted bars for
home consumption \$2.60 and for export \$3.50. This has
handicapped some Canadian manufacturers in their com-
petition with U. S. manufacturers in some lines. We think
shareholders in Canadian paper mill securities would not
object—but rather encourage—the adoption of the same
policy on paper in this country.

It is stated that C. S. Noble, of Nobleford, Alberta,
has threshed 52 bushels of wheat per acre from 649 acres.
He had about one thousand acres in wheat this year. If
the remainder of his crop maintains the promise of the
first square mile threshed, it is probable he will make a
new world's record for a thousand acre crop. The world's
record had been said to have been made in Palouse county,
State of Washington, with a yield of 51 bushels to the acre
for over one thousand acres. The Crowfoot Farming Co.,
who own and operate a block of land near Bassano, have
sworn an affidavit that last year they threshed a wheat crop
that averaged 51 bushels, 56½ pounds per acre from each of
1,366 acres. It was spring wheat and the amount was
established by actual selling weight.

The CALL will be sent from now to the end of
1917 to any address in the British Empire for
only \$1.50, and to foreign countries for \$2.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and
insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa,
the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed
farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement,
with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural com-
munity.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation
Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely
demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific
Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years
to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6%
interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no
water rental for first year. Assurances is also given in supplying
stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on
record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs left ribs right rib
499 left ribs 499 left ribs

Horses branded:
D right ribs

The Willow Inn

Menu...

RELISHES
All Home Made

Mustard 10c
Chowchow 10c
Horseradish 10c
Apple Chow 10c
Peach 15c
Pear 15c
Chile Sauce 10c

SOUP

Individual 15c
Salmon 15c
Sardines 25c
Lobsters 35c
Fish or Chicken served in Cream

Sauce 30c
Pork and Beans 20c

SALAD

Combination 20c
Lettuce 10c
Potatoes 15c
Lobster 35c
Egg 25c

Eggs 2 any style 15c

COLD MEAT

Ham and Eggs 25c
.....
.....

SANDWICH

Ham 10c
Tomatoes 15c
Egg 10c
Sardine 15c
Cucumber 15c

FRUIT

All Home Made, per dish 10c
Pie 10c
Cake 10c
Bread and butter, per order 5c
Toast 10c. Cream Toast 20c
Larkin Blend Tea, per pot 10c
Coffee, per cup 10c
Postum 10c. Cocoa 10c. Milk 5c

Shearer & Smith General Boiler Makers

Phone M5405,
Room 10 Strathcona Block,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

We'll Plow Your Gardens
Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubri-
cating oils.

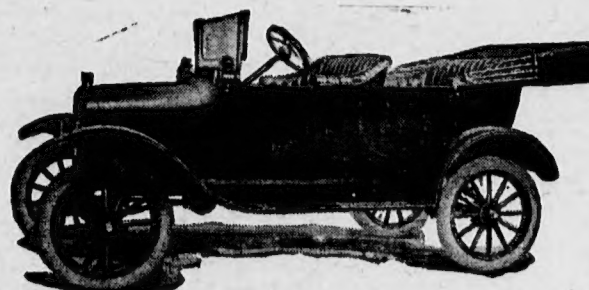
We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

You know as well as we, but you
put off taking out a policy. Why?
You'll be provoked at yourself the
day after the fire that sweeps a-
way your savings if they are not in-
sured. What earthly excuse have
you for not seeing us to-day? We
await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance



New Prices Aug. 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will
be effective on and after August 1, 1916

Chassis - - \$450.00
Runabout - - 475.00
Touring Car - - 495.00
Coupelet - - 695.00
Town Car - - 780.00
Sedan - - 890.00

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduc-
tion before August 1st, 1917, but there will be no guaran-
tee against an advanced price at any time.

UNIVERSAL MOTORS Ltd.,

W. R. McKie, Manager,
LICENSED DEALER. GLEICHEN

Gleichen Furniture

The Cash Store

All furniture has advanced from 2 to 20 per cent so if you would save money buy now.

BARGAIN

Round dinning room extension table highly finished regular \$13.75 at

\$11.75

A Little Hint

There is not enough business done here in furniture to warrant my staying in the store all the time, therefore, when I am not in just step across the to CALL office and let me know I am wanted and I'll be there. Don't be afraid to come and have a look at the goods, always glad to show 'em.

Geo. W. EVANS,
Proprietor

See this space
for important
announcement
next week

For some Boy or Girl A FREE BUSINESS COLLEGE EDUCATION

Complete Term FREE in the
Garbutt Business College at Calgary

Situation is Certain at Good Salary

FOUR VALUABLE PRIZES FREE

THE GLEICHEN CALL will give at least Four valuable New Year Gifts to the Boys and Girls who send in the most subscriptions for this newspaper between now and Dec. 31.

The first prize will be a complete business course in the Garbutt Business College at Calgary.

The other three prizes have not been fully decided upon but will probably be a gold watch, a saddle and money in gold. They will be something every boy and girl craves for.

How to get these Gifts

Any boy or girl who wants a College education that will enable them to earn a good salary or any of the other gifts has only to obtain subscribers for the CALL.

Start at once. Ask your relatives, your friends, anybody and everybody to subscribe for this paper. Then send in the amount with the names and addresses of the subscribers and your name will then be placed on the list of contestants and you will be recorded ten votes for every cent you send in up to October 30, after which date the chance to enter the competition will close and the votes and names of the competitors published.

We want at least one boy or girl at

Queenstown
Standard
Cluny
Nanka
Gleichen
Ouelletteville;

New subscribers will receive the CALL for \$1.50 until December 31, 1917. Mr. Peter MacLean, the Gleichen Town Clerk, has agreed to count the votes as they come in.

Help the Boy or Girl Through Life

Five votes will be allowed each boy or girl for each copy of the following coupon cut out of the CALL and sent to this office with the name of the boy or girl written on it and the name of the donor.

The Gleichen Call

I desire to give Five votes in your Prize Contest 1916 to

Name of Contestant

Signed

Pay your Arrears before the Kiddies Get to You

All subscriptions in arrears may be counted if paid by Oct. 20 and one year in advance by sending in the name of contestant who is to have the votes.

Subscriptions paid two or more years in advance will be counted as double the number of votes for the first year.

Subscribers paying for one paper for themselves and another to the United States or to any foreign country will be allowed the postage off, and allowed to count the full number of votes.

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlisted from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall, killed in action
A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles
L Col R Wagstaffe
Geo Moss
W H Sykes
Reg Jowett
H H Robinson
Cpl W Blisby
P Hagans
F Duckworth
J Weddell, killed in action
W Jefferies
A Ross
Lance, Corp. W H Nixon
H Rhoades
L J Engstrom
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wyniers

13th Mounted Rifles
Francis Daw
Serge Hicks
H Landale
W J Clark
H G Robinson
B Wheeler

31st Battalion
A G Wood
T W Woodland
Frank Viger, wounded
P Kingsmill
P Weddell
Serge A Weddell
John Aitken
G Waldefield

50th Battalion
R Bacon
H Roberts
R Hodgson
E Edwards
Serge Davine
W Kay
J Gittens
W Whitfield
H Gless
J Carwell

59th Battalion
A Roberts
M Lee
O Conford
Clements
N McIlrath
M Lawless
W Yarnell
E Keyte
J P Collier

61st Battalion
Serge Harry Downes
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A Melville
A Wheeler

82nd Battalion
Serge-Major John Roberts
L Cpl W Coates
G Howers
G Harvey
M Naylor
E D McLean
J O'Neil
J Woodward
G Mailhans
Austin Brown
Rud Gooderman
John Gless
Arthur Robert Jones
Frank Colford
J O'Keefe
C Belfus
E A Wyndham
N Harris
J Christenson
W J Eglise
J Williamson
M McLean
E Biscione
John Charrubers
J Mounay
A Shred
Robt Rowe

80th Battalion
Joe Pero
C Bremer
J Oiler

137th Battalion
K McPhee
P Osterander
J Watts
T Lowland
J Dods
E Jeffries
G Quarman
S Gerrick
E Mott
W Doyle
G Elder
C Hansen
J C Dillon
V Scott
J Moss
W J Ball
G McLeod
H Barnes
G Leadbeater
Little

113th Battalion (Kilties)
Bert James
C O Ryan
W James
W H McKie
G McCaig
W Bell
W Peterson
W Muir
Joe Henry Bennie
E P Tuckman

211 Battalion (American Legion)
Serge H J Harrison
Serge Bruce B Avery
Serge Frank Scott
Wm. Service
Wm. Service Jr.
Wernick Lounski
Chas O Walker
Wm Weaker
Sam McLennan
Edmond Scott
Harry Irving
James Brown
Wm Lowry
David Roberts
J H Leavelle
Homewood
Ralph Frostwick
W A Battie
Phillip Stumpf
Horne Ingator
John Tokamp
Leonard Shaver
Martin McCarthy
Alex Watson
Allen Quonell
J L Atkinson
Wm Blacker
Thos W Davidson
Carl Stumpf
Oscar Samson
Oscar Malliot
Eugene Wallace
August Olsen
Wm H Busby
Frank Wernett
Fred Day
Lawrence Brown

H Fegan, 176th Batt. Med. Bat.
J Bates, Can. Royal Eng.
D Bitches, Ottawa eng. corps
T W Bates, medical corps
G Wade, Medical Corps
F Bultman
F Smart, C.A.B.C.
Harvey, C.A.B.C.
J Riddell, reservist
W Riddell, reservist
Serge-Major Coates
A Parker, Medical Corps
T Gordon
Serge Orr
A K Pennant
R Ross
F G O Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.
J Johnston
W G Potts
J Connolly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Haddling
F Francis
G B Jones
K Nagier
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Ritchie
Bert Ritchie
H H
J W P Clark
Capt T T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Carter, French army
Serge Paul Dickinson, Belgian
David Elder, 7th Highland
Serge G H Fox, Princess Patricia's
Wounded
Capt E P Ward, K.M.B. wounded
MAK. RODDICK, killed in action

Don't Cough Your Throat Sore, Don't Suffer, USE "Nerviline," It Will Cure You Quickly

The Annoyance of a Bad Cough Soothed Away in One Day

Nothing so bad for the throat as coughing, and nothing half so annoying as to have someone near by that is hacking, sneezing, or constantly clearing the throat.

Rub on Nerviline—it will save you all further pain and distress. Even one good rub with this soothing, penetrating remedy will bring the finest relief, will take out that rasping soreness, will stop that irritating tickle that makes you want to cough so much.

Nerviline isn't something new. It has a record of forty years of wonderful success behind it.

In rubbing on Nerviline, you use something safe, reliable and sure to cure. Its action is marvellous. The way it sinks in through the tissues—the way it penetrates to the seat of the congestion is really a wonder.

For chronic colds, coughs, or sore throat you can't beat this trusty old remedy. Its name spells cure for any sort of pain in the joints or muscles. Try it for rheumatism, rub it on for sciatica or lumbago, test it out for neuralgia or headache—in every case you'll find amazing virtue and curative power in Nerviline.

Most families keep the large 50c bottle always handy on the shelf; trial size 25c, at all dealers in medicine, or the Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

NERVILINE

Medals, and Badges Must Be Authorised

Warning Issued to Public Against Copying Uniforms or Wearing Military Decorations

It has been brought to the attention of the military authorities that a great many unauthorized persons are wearing various uniforms or badges or medals and by doing so are bringing the militia and naval services into disrepute apart from retarding recruiting.

It is felt by the military authorities that the general public are not aware that it is unlawful for an unauthorized person to wear uniforms or badges and the following extract from a recent Order-in-Council should be noted by the public:

"If any unauthorized person wears any naval or military uniform or any uniform so nearly resembling any such uniform as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority supplies a naval or military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's forces or of the Canadian Militia, or if any person without authority or right wears a naval or military decoration or medal, is guilty of an offence under the Criminal Code, and on summary conviction under the provisions of that Code is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50, and in default of payment of said penalty is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.
Belleisle Station, King's Co., N. B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

Taxation on Land Values

The day has long since passed when the doctrines of Henry George could be ridiculed or scouted as unworthy of serious attention. They have found much acceptance in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, where there is now a widespread feeling in favor of the taxation of "unearned increment"—a feeling which crystallized into legislation some years ago when Mr. Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer. In Australia, in the Canadian West, and elsewhere, the principle of differentiation between taxation of land values and taxation of improvements continually gains ground. "Progress and Poverty" blazed the way for what has now become a large and important school of thought in legitimate political economy.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Birth of a Nation

A Thrilling Drama Shown in Motion Pictures

The unqualified success attending the production of D. W. Griffith's famous "Birth of a Nation" last season decided C. P. Walker, of Winnipeg, to again secure the attraction for his western towns, and the mightiest spectacle, the eighth wonder of the world, will make its reappearance at the Walker, Winnipeg, for three days, with daily matinees, commencing Thursday, September 28.

This will be the third visit (the picture having already been presented four weeks in Winnipeg), and there is little doubt capacity houses will again be the order. After playing the Manitoba capital, the company goes to the Orpheum Theatre, Brandon, for the entire week commencing Monday, October 2nd, where two performances daily will be offered. Regina is the next city to be played, where two shows daily, commencing Thanksgiving Day, Monday, October 9, will be presented.

For three days, commencing Thursday, October 19th, the Empire Theatre, Saskatoon, will be played, and from there the organization travels West towards Vancouver. Arrangements are being made to run special trains from the small towns and villages into Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and there is little doubt that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to see the greatest photoplay the world has ever seen or is likely to see for many a day.

"The Birth of a Nation" as presented in the above towns will be precisely the same as the one now playing the Massey Hall, Toronto, for the fifth week, and comprises not only 12,000 feet of film, but carries a sixty-foot car of scenic, sound and lighting effects, and last, but by no means least, must be mentioned the excellent symphony orchestra of no less than twenty-five carefully selected musicians.

"Must Avenge Our Children"

It is the German people, as incarnated by their soldiers, who have carried off our daughters of the north officers and delivered them to the officers of the Kaiser. It is, therefore, against the German people as a whole that our race is making war, and not against any fiction of isolated Imperialism. The Germans are alone responsible for their crimes and any other conception of the present war would only lead us to degradation, duplicity and defeat. We must avenge the children of Roubaix and Lille—avenge them without mercy or pity. This is one of the works of France during the war, and for long afterwards.—Le Figaro, Paris.

"I've tried to teach my boy the value of money."
"Good thing!"
"Well, I don't know. He used to behave for ten cents, but now he wants a quarter."—Life.

Song Birds Remain With Allied Guns

War Has Curious Psychological Effects on Animals and Birds

Some curious and interesting observations upon the psychological effect produced on animals by the detonations of big guns have been recently made. The animals considered are the horses and dogs used for military purposes, and the game in the area of warfare. It was noticed soon after the beginning of the war that the latter began to migrate into Luxembourg, Switzerland, and the portions of France and Belgium not the seat of hostilities.

The first to flee was the "black game" (a term which includes the wild boar, the badger, and the bear), whose senses are especially acute. Then the roebuck and the red deer followed; but, strange to say, the hare, whose timidity is proverbial, continued to occupy its usual territory. The larger birds likewise, such as the grouse, the pheasant, the scagale, and the wild duck, were driven away by the heavy firing.

Strange to say, the wolf, which was expected to regain lost ground in the present war, has shown itself very gun-shy. Another curious fact is that the song-birds, such as the lark, the thrush, and the finch, have not been driven away by the thunder of the canon and continue to hold their nests and sing their songs in their accustomed haunts. Other birds which remain unfrightened are various kinds of owls, falcons, sparrow-hawks, crows, etc.

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Par-melee's Vegetable Pills are prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonic quality as a medicine for the stomach.

Italy Confident of Victory

A New Europe to Be Created in Which Nationalities Will Be Free

Two years of this sanguinary tragedy have shown on the one hand the crime of those who provoked it, and on the other the fact that all people are making every sacrifice so as not to lose the liberty to live. We are entering the third year of the war, which without doubt will be the year of victory. With firm confidence in the power and bravery of their armies, Italy, France, Russia and Great Britain struggle valiantly and approach inevitably the day of their triumph. The German press spends its time in enumerating the German booty, but the German people is now convinced that it has committed a tragic mistake, and would like to close this adventure without a very serious loss of prestige and economic strength. As to Austria, the arrogance of her dynastic caste and her feudal army is already broken, her war power very seriously compromised, her plan for Balkan hegemony destroyed, and even her unity is terribly threatened. Thus the plans of the two emperors are broken on the ruins of Russian militarism and Austro-Hungarian feudalism, and a new Europe is about to be created in which nationalities will be free, peace will be assured, and Italy will have the place to which she has a right by the sublime virtues of her people.—Giornale d'Italia, Rome.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Teutonic Opinion Weakens

German Editor Claims People Don't Know What War Is For

The London Times says that Friedrich Naumann publishes in the current number of his weekly paper, Die Hilfe, an extraordinary article on the weakening of German popular opinion about the war, and need of counteracting the present tendency. Herr Naumann writes that today "there are people enough who no longer rightly know why we are still fighting."

The necessity of what is happening is questioned, he says, and the longing that this abnormal state of things may cease "dims the eyes to the inevitable character of events. To this is then added the old and eternal mist of the small for the great, and it is said: 'These people at the top need the war and that is why we have to endure it.'"

"I was visited lately by a soldier who late in the war was taken up by the Landsturm. I know him well, and I know by the nature of his calling he knows the ways of thinking of the simple people. He said to me: 'It must be explained to the people quite simply and intelligently why they are still fighting, because they do not know.'"

"I answered that two years are surely enough to make it clear to the thickest head. He, however, replied: 'Two years ago all these people knew, but as they read the newspapers irregularly, have little knowledge of geography, and have no training in historical thought, even at the beginning they grasped only a general impression rather than detailed events.' Meanwhile, all that has led them returned to a state of flux and become obscure, and now they are mentally helpless in the face of the sacrifices of this long war. Hence it becomes possible for agitation of the Liebknecht type to find its way into the very army."

500,000 Germans Disabled at Verdun

Competent authorities estimate that about 500,000 Germans have been disabled in the Verdun region alone since February 21, the beginning of the great German offensive there.

The total number of wounded German prisoners taken in the Verdun sector and in the neighborhood of the Somme exceeds 43,000.

PILES.
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.

Zam-Buk

Scarcity Helps Health

Man Can Endure Much Shortage of Food and Still Survive

Whether it is true or not that more people die of over-eating than of over-drinking, it is generally admitted that more die of over-eating than of starvation. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the enforced food restrictions in Germany and in other war countries are having a perceptibly beneficial effect on the public health. Where these limitations as to diet go hand in hand with the abolition of liquor-drinking, the salutary results are declared to be amazing, and the statement will be readily believed.

Compensation for the suffering which is inevitably entailed in some instances is found in the improved physical condition of the great mass of population. Nations which are proverbially fond of pleasures of the table are naturally quicker to complain of any deprivations, but they are obviously the greatest gainers by it. Man can endure much shortage of food and still survive; upon how little he can subsist and thrive, he does not know until compelled to make the trial. In his abundance he is prone to consume far more than he needs. In his scarcity he contents himself with the quantity and quality that answers the purpose of simple nutrition. In all the greater nations engaged in the present war there is still enough food, in spite of occasional rumors to the contrary, to keep the people fairly well fed and maintain their physical strength. So long as this is the case, whether they get meat twice a week or only once will not greatly matter. They will not die of starvation; they will come back nearer to nature's aliment and supply, and will rid themselves of many an ill that pampered, over-fed, civilized flesh has fallen heir to.—Utah Desert News.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the new-born babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Veterinary Report

The report of the Veterinary Director-General for the year ending March 31, 1915, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has just been issued. It contains much valuable information regarding the health of farm animals and also various economic experiments in connection with those, that have been made during the year. Statistics are also given concerning diseases formed at establishments under inspection. Of animals slaughtered at these establishments 3,560,015 were passed by the inspectors, and 15,912 were condemned. Total number of portions of carcasses condemned was 1,158,962.

In this volume are also contained provincial reports dealing with subjects of interest to all livestock men and mixed farmers. There is also a long and exhaustive article on the rearing of foxes, which is of interest to men engaged in this industry, and also to those who wish to engage in it or who desire general information on the subject.

Advice to Clergymen

Why don't clergymen who are unequal to composing good sermons for themselves (and in the nature of things there must be a good many of them) occasionally read one of the beautiful homilies provided for them by the church? Or why don't they frankly read someone else's sermon, giving credit to the author, instead of cribbing passages and spoiling them in the conveyance? One wonders whether the hack sermon-writer exists nowadays—the man who, in the eighteenth century and later "loaned" original sermons in manuscript for a trifling fee. It is on record that Coleridge, when he was particularly hard up, raised the wind in this way. How much would a sermon in Coleridge's handwriting fetch at Sotheby's today?—London Chronicle.

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W. N. U. 1124

Two Kinds of Water From One Well

Ordinary Water and Brine Are Pumped From One Well in Florida

The geologists of the United States Geological Survey have lately discovered a well at Welaka, on the St. Johns River, Florida, that contains two kinds of water. It is 309 feet deep. It was first drilled to a depth of 160 feet, from which depth ordinary sulphur water was obtained. The drill was then carried to a depth of 309 feet, where it opened a vein of water that has a strongly disagreeable, salty taste. In order to use both kinds of water, an inner tubing was run nearly to the bottom of the well. Both that and the outer casing have been connected with pumps, so that ordinary water and mineral water can be pumped at the same time. A favorite joke played on visitors is to give them first a drink of the weaker water, and then, if they ask for more, a glass of the brine. In an investigation of the underground waters of the country, the staff of the Geological Survey have found not more than half a dozen wells of that kind, but there is no reason why they should not be common in regions where the waters in the upper strata differ from those that lie deeper.

Asthma Brings Misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor, it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you knew as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

Reach Summit

Mountain Climbers Top Langstaff While Snowstorm Rages

Prof. E. W. D. Holway, of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour, of New York City, who last year, on August 5, the date of the arrest of Edith Cavell, made the first ascent of Mount Edith Cavell, near Jasper, Alta., have again been mountain climbing in British Columbia. They, accompanied by Howard Palmer, of New London, Conn., have returned from a three weeks' exploration trip of the vast snow fields and glaciers at the head of the Swift Current river, which are situated between Mount Whithorn on the east and Mount Langstaff on the west.

Last year Prof. Holway and Dr. Gilmour succeeded in reaching within 100 feet of the top of Mount Langstaff, but because of the difficult route chosen and the lateness of the hour they had to abandon climbing when victory was almost in sight. Last year the attempt to climb this mountain was made from the north-west angle at the headwaters of the Small River.

This year the party, on July 23, made the first ascent from the south-east side. The ascent took seven hours and the entire route was over snow and ice. On the day of the ascent all conditions of weather were encountered, sunshine, fog, hail, snow, rain, thunder and lightning and even a rainbow was present late in the day. When the snow-capped summit was reached a brisk snowstorm was in progress.

The electrical phenomena of having the ice axes sing was also met at times during the storm. It is an unfortunate fact that this magnificent and wonderful region for a long time to come will, because of its inaccessibility, be denied to all except the most enthusiastic mountaineers, as tents, sleeping bags, and provisions all have to be carried through the unbroken forest on the back of the traveller. Another first ascent of a snow-clad mountain, the same height as Mount Langstaff, 10,530 feet, was also made. Lesser climbs were made, but due to the incessant rain the work of the party was much curtailed. These gentlemen made the ascents without employing a Swiss guide whose services are generally considered essential on climbs of this character.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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Keen After Wool

Thirty-seven cents for medium combing firsts in Saskatchewan is going some. It is the best record so far on the American continent for range wool. You can hardly call the Saskatchewan product anything else, for it has a range foundation behind it even though the flocks may not be termed strictly range sheep. And who do you suppose were the buyers? No other than Swift and Co., the Chicago packers. The packers in the wool game—what next! When buyers can pay that figure for western stuff, the eastern men who sold for 35 will feel kind of small.—Sheep Breeder, Chicago.

Patient: Doc, I owe you my life. Doctor: Yes, and that isn't all.—Minnesota Minnehaha.

You can't beat

Old Dutch

for taking rust and
stains off knives



To Continue Exploration

Stefansson Plans to Discover Extent of the New Northland

A letter has been received by G. J. Desbarats, deputy minister of naval service, from Dr. Anderson, of the Stefansson northern exploration party, who some time reached Nome. The letter gives additional details of the work done by the party and supplies some information as to Stefansson's future movements.

The letter states that Stefansson's plan had been to make a northerly circuit around the new land, which he discovered a year ago, with the object of discovering its extent and whether any territory existed north of there.

As a result of the fact that his ships did not succeed in getting far north in 1915, however, and of trouble with his dogs, the explorer was unable to carry out his design. He had reached his new land last May, but it is understood that he will winter at Winter Harbor, on Melville Island. The schooner Polar Bear, one of the vessels of the expedition, was expected to reach this port this summer and form a winter base there.

Kent Chipman, one of the members of the southern party who travelled to Edmonton by the overland route, instead of going to Nome with the rest of his companions, has reached Ottawa and is preparing his report to the Geological Survey Department. Mr. Chipman, who was topographer with the expedition, travelled south by way of the Mackenzie and Athabasca rivers.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wheat may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Brief Report

Pat Garvey, section foreman at Trunkville, was formerly in the habit of sending long and detailed reports to the supervisor. Oftentimes his daily report would contain three or four pages. The supervisor became weary of wading through a mass of detail and ordered Garvey to "boil" his reports down. "You aren't writing love letters," was the supervisor's rebuke, "but railroad reports." Soon after this ultimatum was received by Garvey, the memorable cloudburst and flood occurred at Trunkville. This is the laconic report that Garvey sent in.

"The river is where the railroad was."—Tidoute, Tex., News.

STUDENTS!— CHOOSE and USE Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

THE PEN and the HABIT—
THAT LASTS A LIFETIME

Sold at the Best Stores.

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited,
Montreal.

\$2.50 up Booklet on Request

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Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

W. N. U. 1124

The Non-Cathartic Nature cure for Constipation

Helps the System to Cure Itself.

You cannot cure constipation by violent methods. Violence is never effective against nature. That is why the use of morning salts and purgative pills so easily become a habit. These things do not cure the trouble; they only force matters, and in so doing weaken the bowels till natural action becomes impossible, and you have to go on taking your pills or salts indefinitely. Compare Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. This great tonic laxative helps nature by strengthening the bowels, natural action is restored and a cure effected which is real and lasting.

Dr. CHAS. F. FORSHAW, D.Sc., F.R.M.S., a well-known British Scientist, writes:—"Never take Salines or Purgatives for Constipation—so force Bowel action is to aggravate the trouble and create the Constipation habit. I recommend as a superior and convenient treatment Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief."

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, spots before the eyes, flatulence and windy systems, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Price 50 Cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCull Street, Toronto. War Tax, 1 cent extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's

Instant Relief

TRAINING AND A GOOD PARTNER WILL MAKE STRONG COMBINATION

WIFE HELPS THE SOLDIER-FARMER TO SUCCEED

The Government Is Making a Special Monetary Allowance in Addition to the Pension, for the Maintenance of Both the Soldier and his Family, While he is Receiving Elementary Training

"What makes you think you will succeed as a farmer?" The question was asked of a returned soldier who had expressed a very strong desire to get on the land. "My wife," he answered. "Do you mean to say she persuaded you?"

"No, I didn't need any persuading. But she wants to go as much as I do."

"Does she understand what it means?" "She ought. She was born and brought up on a farm; she is not afraid of hard work; and she prefers to live in the country anyway."

"For the children's sake?" "We've got none, worse luck. No, she likes it better herself."

That man's battle is half won. He was not a farm boy himself, and he does not imagine that the little experience he possesses is enough. He is therefore taking advantage of the elementary training, in such matters as gardening and poultry raising, already started by the Military Hospitals Commission at some of its convalescent hospitals; and he aims at taking a course of extra instruction later on at one of the agricultural schools.

As announced some time ago, the Government makes special monetary allowances, in addition to the pension, for the maintenance of both the soldier and his family while he is being trained, if he has to learn a new occupation; so no man should have the slightest hesitation about taking full advantage of the training put at his disposal to increase his capacity and better his position.

A trained man, and a wife both experienced and willing, make a team hard to beat. It is very interesting to see that this fact has been recognized in a most practical way in England. There the Government decided, a few months ago, to start, by way of experiment, three of every soldier's colonies of ex-soldiers—or rather "ex-service men," for even the man now ploughing the sea will have his chance of ploughing the soil.

The President of the Board of Agriculture has just announced that in selecting settlers for these colonies "preference will be given, as between men of equal merit and qualifications, to those whose wives or sisters or daughters have acquired proficiency in milking or other farm operations, as the result of their employment on the land either before or during the war."

As a matter of fact, women in the Old Country have taken a large and even extraordinary share in working the farms, which the war has deprived of so many of their usual laborers. Women of every social rank have volunteered to do this, and have kept their pledge, though many of them were not only quite unaccustomed to manual labor, but free from any necessity to work at all.

Canadian women, the vast majority of them, have never been in that position. Work has always been familiar to them, and a very large number even of the town-dwellers among them were brought up on farms. Many of our returned soldiers, therefore, who think of going "back to the land" will have a great advantage in the experience of their wives as well as in the special training offered them.

Special training is given, of course, for a variety of other industries. The greatest care is taken to choose the occupation best suited to each man's ability. But, unquestionably, agriculture is the great national industry and needs the energies of every man qualified to undertake it.

To Advertise Butter

The National Dairy Council, according to reports sent by the secretary, is planning to follow the example of the orange and raisin growers, and put on an advertising campaign to cover three years, spending at the rate of \$20,000 a month. This money will be used in advertising the value and the healthfulness of milk, butter, milk, cheese and ice cream. The advertisements will be carried in the leading magazines and daily papers. It is an ambitious programme, but not at all impracticable if the dairy interests are willing to pay the bills. If the advertising is well done, it will be profitable to the dairymen of the country. It will increase the consumption of dairy products permanently; and if the supply can be increased to take care of the demand without too much of an advance in prices, the results will be satisfactory.—Wallace's Farmer.

Captain Koenig's "Sacrifices"

If Captain Koenig, of the Deutschland, had remained in Baltimore he might have made a nice little pile. He was offered, for example, \$3,000 a night by a show if he would appear on the stage. He was offered \$50,000 by a journalist for liberty to accompany him in his voyage across the Atlantic. He was offered \$50,000 to hand over some secret connected with his submarine. He was invited to marry a lady who was wanted to give him a handsome reward for his name. All of which Captain Koenig declined. But it is reported that when peace is proclaimed he will return to the United States. He sees more money there.

High: There's Fred Scads over there. He made a million in the Street last year.

Lower: He's not?

High: I don't know, but he made it.

How Britain Cares For Her Soldiers

Former French Minister Loud in Praise of British System

Adolphe Brisson, formerly a French minister, has returned to Paris from a visit to the British front. He gives a very vivid and interesting description of how a great army is administered in the field.

Of especial importance is the manner in which the British soldier is cared for. "We meet generals who are not only warriors," said M. Brisson, "but who are great administrators, trained in India, Egypt, Africa, accustomed to plan the details of a campaign. They spare neither expense nor trouble in establishing the base of a lengthy military operation."

"I admired their calm confidence in the sovereign power of Great Britain. Always they made the same statement: 'We English need time to understand. We did not know war like this. It had to be learned. We are slow in starting, but we are there now, and nothing can stop us.'"

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Boy Scout Notes

Items of Interest to the Boy Scouts Everywhere

From inquiries that have reached headquarters, it appears that there are evidently differences of opinion as to the rules governing the award of Boy Scout War Badges. This matter was discussed at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts' Association, when it was pointed out that in regard to the "Twenty-eight Days' War Service Badge" the services to be performed must extend over a period totalling twenty-eight days with at least three hours each day. It was intimated that in some troops and associations an erroneous impression existed that eighty-four hours' service would satisfy the requirements. This is not the case; twenty-eight days' special voluntary service, at least three hours per day is the rule.

With regard to the "One Hundred Days' War Service Badge," any Scout who has earned the Twenty-eight Days' War Service Badge on the basis of the above ruling is also permitted to count twenty-eight days as earned towards the award of the One Hundred Days' Badge.

Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, of Sound Beach, Conn., one of America's foremost naturalists, has consented to take charge of a special department of nature study for the Boy Scouts' Association of the United States. Dr. Bigelow has been a nature expert for many years. His nature study pamphlets are widely read, and he is recognized as a leading authority. He will guide the great and growing organization of American Scouts in their nature studies, answer questions and conduct a department entitled "On Nature's Trail," the Boys' Life, the official monthly publication of the American Boy Scouts.

Nature study has also been an important feature of Canadian Boy Scout training since the beginning. A Naturalist Badge is awarded to every Scout who passes the prescribed test.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, during his recent itinerary of Western Canada, and also on the occasion of his trip to Halifax, has inspected troops of Canadian Boy Scouts at various points, and has also publicly expressed the deep interest which he has taken in the movement from its inception and his hope that the splendid cause which it represents will continue to flourish and to grow. His Royal Highness has received the hearty kind of welcome from coast to coast and during the inspection of each troop he has walked up and down their ranks and exchanged kind words of greeting with the boys as he passed along.

Parsons as Farm Hands

Dr. Talbot, the Bishop of Winchester, has created a mild sensation among his clergy by his latest recommendation to his diocese that everybody should take off their coats and lend a hand in gathering in the harvest, including curates and rectors. Parish work being somewhat disorganized owing to the war, the Bishop suggested that in the interests of the national weal, a curate's place is where he is likely to accomplish the most good. Many of his clergymen as a result are working side by side with farmer Hodge in gathering the hay and bringing in the corn.

One rector in charge of a fairly large parish actually hired himself out. He donned the overalls, mounted the reaper, and "did his bit" like a gentleman. He was far from dissatisfied when the following Sunday he found his church that had not been conspicuous for large congregations crowded to the doors, and by his "fellow farm hands."

The best of the bargain is that when the parson came to get his weekly wage he shared it out in sodas to the men and women on the farm after deducting a share of it to the local Red Cross.

How Deeply Storms Affect Water

Laboratory experiments recently conducted by the Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Navy Department indicate that the depth to which a wave causes a disturbance is 350 times the height of the wave. For example, an ocean gale which causes waves 20 feet high, probably disturbs the sea to a depth of a mile and a third or more. Cases have been reported in which tempests have moved the submarine cable laid across the Wyville Thomson Sill, a depression nearly 4,000 feet below the surface of the ocean in the submarine ridge separating the basin of the northeastern Atlantic from the basin of the Norwegian Sea. The greater the depth the less is the disturbance.

A Pocket Lamp

This little affair will last for about six months, and the making of it costs next to nothing. Have the druggist take a strong vial of clear glass, or a pill bottle with screw of cork top, and put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea and fill the bottle one-third full of pure olive oil which has been heated for fifteen minutes. Care should be taken not to boil it. Cork tightly, and the result will be a luminous light in the upper portion of the bottle. If the light becomes dim, uncork and recork again. The lamp will retain its brilliancy for about six months, and there is no element of danger in connection with it.

A New Explosive

Inside their projectiles the Austrians are using an explosive which contains aluminum powder as one of its essential ingredients and which possesses extraordinary explosive properties. This compound is known as ammonal and is a mixture of five or eight parts of ammonium nitrate and one part of finely powdered aluminum. It is said that no gun used in modern warfare could resist the power and suddenness of its explosion, consequently it is put inside the projectile and explodes after the latter has left the gun.

Smart Kindly Gent: Aren't you afraid of catching cold on a night like this, my lad?

Paper Boy: No, sir, I'm all right. Selling papers keeps up the circulation.

Bukovina Duchy a Place But Little Known

Sandwiched in Between Galicia and the Northwestern Frontier of Rumania

When the present writer first visited Rumania a young American, whose high-pitched accent lives in the memory, greeted him on board a Danube steamer with the question, "Have you ever heard of a place called the Bukovina?" writes a special correspondent of the London Times. As it happened, he had, and the piece of knowledge much impressed the American traveller, who assured him that in the States nobody had heard of it at all. The traveller, however, had been studying European politics and selecting his routes in a far-sighted manner with a view to becoming an authority not upon past but upon future history. Someone in Paris had told him about the Bukovina. He was now on his way to it, and he formulated his reasons in words of this kind: "Some day the Emperor Francis Joseph is going to die, and the Austrian Empire is going to break up. Then I guess there is going to be trouble in the Bukovina, for they tell me that the people who live in it are Rumanians. So there will be a regular war and Rumania is bound to try to get it for herself. When that day comes it will be very interesting to say I have been there, so I am going up to have a look at it now."

Perhaps he was right in attributing ignorance of this mysterious Duchy to his own countrymen, and possibly also the knowledge of its whereabouts was not more generally diffused amongst ourselves. The child who, when told his other name, was a great thing to be making his history, retorted that it seemed to her that it was geography we were making, and that she did not see the point of learning any more till the war was over and things were a bit settled, had a strong case.

Nevertheless, though geography is in the melting-pot, most of us have had a glimpse of a good deal of it since the war began. The exhibit of the Bukovina. It is a Duchy and Crown land of Austria and is sandwiched in between the Province of Galicia and the northwestern frontier of Rumania. Bukovina means the country of the beech trees, and a great portion of it is forest clad, for it lies amongst the southern spurs of the woody Carpathians. Czernowitz, its capital, has about 70,000 inhabitants, and the population of the Duchy is some three-quarters of a million. Of these about 40 per cent. are Ruthenes, and nearly another 40 per cent. are Rumanians, the balance being made up of the usual Balko-Hungarian mixture—Magyars, Germans, Poles, Jews and gypsies. The Ruthenes and the Rumanians belong to the Orthodox Church, and therefore the vast majority of the inhabitants hold with Rumania and with Russia in the matter of religion.

The Rumanian peoples in the Bukovina and in Transylvania are not as might be supposed, settlers who have overflowed across the Rumanian frontier. They have their roots deep in history. Rumania herself is a geographical anomaly, and it is very curious to find a Latin enclave in Eastern Europe surrounded on all sides by Slavs and Hungarians—not only do Rumanians speak a Latin tongue closely resembling Italian, but in spite of all admixture with Slavs and Turks and Phanariote Greeks, they retain to this day strong signs of their Italian blood. Rumania is the modern descendant of Trajan's Roman Colony in Dacia, and the explanation of the Rumanian in the Bukovina and Transylvania lies in the fact that Trajan's province included both these districts and was much larger in extent than the modern kingdom of Rumania. But apart from this ancient tie, Rumanians set up a more modern claim to the Bukovina. For the kingdom of Rumania was created in the nineteenth century from the union of the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia which was formerly Turkish. The Bukovina was once a part of Moldavia and indeed, Suceava in the Bukovina was once the Moldavian capital. When Catherine II. declared war upon Turkey the Russians occupied the Bukovina in 1769, but they restored it to the Turks when peace was made in 1774. Austria had been much perturbed by the Russian occupation, and the great show of her anxiety for its restoration to Turkey. But this friendliness was by no means disinterested, for she promptly set up an intrigue to secure it for herself, and in 1777 the Porte redeemed it to her. Since then it has remained in Austrian hands.

Transylvania has been held under the Hungarian heel for nearly a thousand years. For a few brief moments, Michael the Brave, King of Wallachia, added it to his territory. Michael obtained his independence kingdom by a wholesale bribery and corruption of the Turks, which involved him in apparently hopeless financial embarrassment. But Michael was not called brave for nothing. He summoned a creditors' meeting in his palace and then lashing shut the doors he burnt it to the ground, making a clean sweep of Turkish, Jewish, account books, and all. Thereafter he invaded Hungary and conquered Transylvania, but when the peasantry revolted against their Hungarian landlords he was foolish enough to side with the latter. Thus he lost the sympathy of his new subjects who were his only remaining kinsmen, and swiftly lost his conquest. Michael was assassinated in 1601 after a brief reign of eight years. You may see his statue in Bucharest today, for Rumania regards him as the creator of her national unity and perhaps her greatest national hero.

The Wall of Triple Steel

Had it not been for "the impregnable wall of triple steel," the war would have been over before this. Germany would have triumphed, and the world would have been divided into German and non-German. We and the dominions, and indeed, our allies and the neutral world, owe much to British sea power. Whatever may be Germany's naval policy now that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the chief pirate, has gone, the debt of the civilized peoples in both hemispheres to the officers and men who serve under the White Ensign will not be lessened by the months' pass which separate us from our inevitable victory.—Editorial in London Telegraph.

A Sign of the Times

The most convincing evidence of an approaching German debacle, however, is furnished by the outgivings of the Germans themselves. They would not be breathing sound and fury if they were so sure of the outcome as they profess to be. Their attitude is too theatrical to be convincing. It is a revelation, not of confidence, but of discouragement.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Simple Declaration

"What are your views on the tariff?" "I'm for protection of everything that my constituents manufacture for sale," replied Senator Sorghum. "And I favor free trade for everything that they are compelled to buy for cash."—Washington Star.

Small Grain Exhibits

The Influence for Better Crops Resulting from Fair Activities

The use of better seed offers one of the most effective methods for increasing the yield of farm crops. The work of seed improvement associations and individuals who carefully select their own seed, has resulted in the general use of better seed. Competition in producing and displaying crop products of high quality at agricultural fairs is another influence which should have an increasing benefit on the quality of seed planted. The influence for better crops resulting from fair activities would be greater if more persons exhibited their products and if greater care would be taken in the selection and preparation of exhibits. A creditable exhibit of field crops should contain products which are typical of the district they represent. The crops, comprising an exhibit should be harvested when in prime condition and should be of superior quality and worth. They also should be properly and tastefully arranged when placed on exhibit.

Professor E. G. Schafer, of the Washington Experiment Station, at Pullman, gives the following directions for the preparation of seed and sheaf exhibits. Seed grain, wheat, oats and barley, grain prepared for exhibit should be true to variety name. It should be harvested when it is mature but not over ripe. It should be threshed as early as possible after harvest. Rain and other conditions of weather may cause discoloration. Usually grain should be recleaned in order that all chaff and foreign matter be removed. It should also be graded to remove very large and undersized kernels. Unless the rules of the fair specify otherwise, the samples should consist of one peck.

Sheaf grain, wheat, oats and barley should be harvested for sheaf exhibits as soon as the crop is mature and before it is thoroughly dry. Better exhibits will result if the grain is pulled and suspended by the roots until dry. At the time of preparing the exhibit the roots should be cut off and only those stalks which have full length of straw and well developed heads should be used. The grain should be bound in sheaves about four inches in diameter and tied in two places. A tape should be used in tying the sheaves as it is less likely to injure or break the straw than string. Black or white tape is to be preferred and fancy ribbons should never be used in tying the sheaves. If the leaves are removed from the stems the exhibit will have a neater appearance.

Boys in The War

Persistent Italian Boy Who Became a Real Corporal

The Italian army has the distinction of being the only army engaged in the war that has a corporal in its ranks who is almost a baby in age. Margutti, the lad in question, is but 13 years old and lived at Gaglianico, becoming a full-fledged soldier, and through his acquaintance with two army chauffeurs became familiar with the fighting forces of his country. One day he rode out to the trenches on the army trucks after some argument, and was affectionately received by the soldiers who promoted him to corporal on the spot.

Proud of his newly gained distinction, Margutti soon secured a uniform and sewed his corporal bars on himself. He spent most of his time in the trenches and took active part in fighting, proving himself remarkably courageous before the onslaughts of the Austrian hordes.

The captain of Margutti's division came along to inspect the troops one morning and was much impressed by the business-looking lad who stood erect, on guard, his rifle at his shoulder. Upon being asked what he was doing, the boy answered: "I am fighting, sir." "What class do you belong to?" inquired the captain. "Third elementary class, sir," came the reply, "but I have been promoted corporal."

The officer could not refrain from laughing at this answer and took the brave youngster in his arms, kissing him affectionately. The child was sent back home, but he did not remain there long as the officer had promised to use his influence to get him back in the trenches, and he did. Margutti is now fighting with the regular army, and is a real corporal.

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GERMANY A FAILURE ALONG THE AVENUES OF REAL WORLD SERVICE

WHAT IS RESULT OF BOASTED GERMAN EFFICIENCY

In the Face of Her Gross Underestimation of Brave Little Belgium

And of the Moral and Physical Resources of France, Great Britain, and Allies, Can Germany Be Called Efficient?

Domestic Gas From Straw

Simple Plant to Use Up the Straw Pile and Supply Fuel and Light

The day of applying a match to the straw stack after threshing is over and thereby burning up a whole year's fuel is now passed, and from now on the farmer is likely to pay as much attention to the safeguarding of his straw as he does to his cattle and crops. From the straw stack, which has hitherto gone up in smoke, gas can now be extracted, and by such a simple process that every farmer can cook, heat his house, light his residence, and run his engines from his own little gas plant right at his very back door, using the much-despised straw pile as a means to this end.

The Dominion By-Product and Research Society, of Moose Jaw, of which George Harrison, M.E., general manager of the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works, is the leading spirit, has discovered and perfected a small gas works which will in the near future be manufactured in the city and installed on practically every quarter section throughout the country.

Mr. Harrison, the patentee, has obtained patent rights in Canada, the United States, Russia and the Argentine Republic. In an interview recently he said that no farmer will be without his own gas plant in the near future.

The exceedingly simple way in which the gas is produced guarantees the truth of this statement. One bale of straw, wheat, oats, barley or flax, is put into a cast-iron retort. The head is screwed tightly down and a small portion of straw is ignited in the firebox underneath. This produces the gas which in turn passes out of the retort through another small cylinder of water in which it is washed and from there finds its way into the gasometer. This one bale of straw will produce enough high grade gas to do all the cooking, heating and lighting of a seven-roomed house, and it is a safe conclusion that from now on, instead of burning his straw stack as he has hitherto done, the farmer will, through the efforts of the Research Society, conserve his straw and make his own gas, thus dispensing with the paying for and hauling of coal in the winter months.

Mr. Harrison and his associates have had Dr. Andrews, of the well-known firm of Andrews and Cruickshank, analytical chemists, employed for a long time and all the problems in connection with the small gas works and gases extracted from the straw have been scientifically worked out by them in their laboratory at Government Building, Regina, and for some time past a miniature gas retort has been burning and most astonishing results have been obtained. According to the report of Dr. Andrews, five ounces of straw has produced sufficient gas to enable a 40-candle power mantle to burn six hours with a very white and highly illuminating flame.

The gases extracted from the straw cannot only be used for heating, lighting and cooking, but can also be utilized for driving gas engines and all other farm machinery, and the high selling price for gas and light this welcome discovery should be of vast interest to every farmer throughout the Dominion of Canada.—Moose Jaw Times.

Salt For Live Stock

Feeding Too Freely Is Injurious to Animals

Samples of salt are occasionally sent to experimental stations by farmers for analysis, with the statement that animals, usually cattle or sheep, were poisoned after eating it in considerable quantities. In no case has any foreign substance that would account for the poisoning been found.

Since salt is necessary to life and is in universal use, it is difficult to realize that in large amounts it is poisonous. Many cases of poisoning in chickens have been reported, and occasionally in larger animals. In one instance salt was by mistake used instead of sugar in making a cake. The cake was given to the chickens and killed all of them. Chickens are very susceptible to salt poisoning and while the amount that it takes to kill a horse or cow is considerable, this sometimes occurs when these animals are especially salt hungry. When animals have not had access to salt for a long time, it is safer to give it to them sparingly at first.

British Soldiers as Farm Hands

In Cheshire, England, over one thousand soldiers are engaged as farm hands gathering in the harvest. On one large estate over fifty soldiers are thus employed. It is reported that, as a sequel to the discipline and vigor of training, the men swung to the work as if it were play. In four days they had completed work that usually takes six days. A feature of their service to the Crown is that at short intervals they keep up certain drill and study of instructions in tactics—that is where there are more than twelve men at work within a given area.

Just for Fun

"Is she pretty?" "I should say so. She's even good to look at when she's eating corn on the cob."—Detroit Free Press.

No nation can long be called efficient which fails to advance the general life of humanity. As the war drags on, with its ever-increasing wake of ruin and irreparable loss, Germany is fast losing her "place in the sun," and stands as the "horrible example" of utter failure along the avenues of real world service. That she is powerful no one can deny; but that her strength is of the eternal type is daily becoming more doubtful. In a sense she has been deficient, but for fundamentally wrong purposes; and unless the unexpected happens, she is bound to undermine her own foundations and find herself less respected and both morally and physically weaker than before the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine.

The war has progressed sufficiently far for one to turn the light of truth on German efficiency in the actual field of battle. Where, when a world superiority? Most people think she has done surprisingly well as a fighting unit. The facts warrant an entirely different conclusion. Boasting of a marvellous secret service, and apparently prepared for a world war, she can never be called efficient in the face of her gross underestimation of brave little Belgium. Apparently expecting a triumphal march through Belgium and a speedy attack in France at the most vulnerable spot in France, this great "machine" was held up a full month by the despised Belgians, giving France and her allies an opportunity to marshal their strength and prepare for the conflict. Had Germany foreseen the immense strength of the Belgian national spirit, it is almost certain that she would not have struck when she did. Surely such short-sightedness can never be called "efficiency."

What was Germany doing when she failed to understand the tremendous moral and physical resources of the French nation? Living near neighbor to France for centuries, besides having innumerable spies throughout her enemy's territory, Germany apparently only counted fortifications and noses. Her philosophy was a wild confidence in steel and liquid fire, and she clearly disparaged the greatest military asset of the world—the morale of any people. No doubt German military leaders expected a short, sharp conflict, and a siege guns she fired shot and shell into the invisible, indefinable and indestructible soul of France. She dared that the war lasted so long! She had left this major war out of her calculations and then attempted the conquest of soul with Krupp guns and poisonous gas.

Think of Germany's blindness with regard to England. Great Britain has been the butt of German jokes for forty years. According to Prussia she was slow and notoriously lacking in dash and enterprise. But slowly awakening out of her lethargy, she now holds with bulldog tenacity one hundred and fifty miles of French trenches, and is growing stronger every day. Her colonies, contrary to the German calculations, are absolutely loyal to her, and although revolt was actually allowed to break out in Ireland the Nationalists, to the chagrin of Germany, with no uncertain sound, have stood firmly and fought bravely against Britain's foes. Germany failed to understand the temper of England. The two countries are entirely different in spirit, and Prussia apparently looked only

Latest Doings at Busy Store

Arrivals Past 10 Days

Car of Sugar. Retail Price Dropped 40 cents per 100 pounds

Arriving in a few days. Car of Canned Goods. New Season's Pack bought in this large quantity to safe-guard our customers from paying bigger prices for canned goods during next winter.

Arriving on Monday next car winter keeping Apples. 600 cases. Varieties galore.

Arriving Oct 25th another car of Robin Hood Flour.

Goods arriving in big quantities and going out as swiftly as our staff can handle them, and we have the best staff in Alberta.

The Busy Store business for Fall 1916 is going to eclipse all our past efforts. There are a FEW people who don't trade with us, but they are getting fewer.

J. A. RAMSAY

"The Busy Store"

Where the People Trade

MILLINERY ARRIVING

New Hats
New Tokes

IDA. J. BAKER

THE WISE GUYS ALL ADVERTISE

MASSAY-HARRIS AGENCY

We sell kinds all of farm implements. Gasoline engines. pumpjacks and pumps. Wagons. Buggies and Democrats.

A. R. TUDHOPE,
Agent

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.



Tuckett's
CLUB SPECIAL
Cigar

We're looking for the most particular smoker in town. We've got just what he wants. If you're the man, call on us.

J. E. JAMES

TAKE NOTICE

Is your home and buildings protected. 'Tis false economy to neglect them. A few dollars in good paint applied by skilled mechanics is money well invested. Wall paper, burlap and other modern decorations supplied and hung. Your inspection invited on any and all work finished by us.

S. H. POPE

The reliable painter and decorator.
Shop in rear of Larkin Block

A GLEICHEN CALL MOTTO:

"Not Cheap Printing
but Printing Cheap"

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

Everything in
Shelf and Heavy
Hardware

Wholesale and Retail

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Ideal threshing weather.

The CALL to Dec. 31, 1917, \$1.50

B. L. Henderson, G. O. Wilson and J. Scott arrived Monday from Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Bell are happy in arrival of a son on September 28th.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kidd of Queenstown announce the arrival of a boy on Sept. 8th.

Mrs. Gollmer left Gleichen on Saturday Regina where she is to be married today—Thursday.

Quite a number of the soldier boys spent Thanksgiving Day with their friends in and about Gleichen.

F. Ledoux and his son arrived on Sunday from Montana to look after their land interests on the Rosebud creek.

J. L. Lawrence of Standard is happy in that Mrs. Lawrence presented him a fine baby girl on Sunday, October 7th.

An addition is being built to the R.N.W.M.P. barracks, where Const. and Mrs. Carstairs will make their home permanently.

We doubt if there is a town anywhere in the province, where general merchandise can be purchased as cheaply as in Gleichen.

The familiar sight of four and six horse teams hauling wagons and trailers filled with golden grain may be seen at any hour of the day to our elevators.

Within a radius of fifteen miles of this town there are over thirty five separators busy turning out the golden grain. With a month of fine weather all should be through threshing.

Another dance is to be given in the Opera House Friday evening. Excellent music will be provided and a good time assured. A change in charged has been decided upon and each gentleman will be asked to pay 75 cents and each lady 25c.

M. O. Hansen of Standard has heard from his wife, who left a short time ago for her home in Ashdown, Idaho, owing to the serious illness of her brother, stating he is much better and that she expects to return home in a few weeks.

L. H. Lavrisen was in Saturday from Standard and said the CALL's statement that he was disappointed in raising hogs at present high price of barley and labor was not correct. He said he could not go back on his hogs as they had helped him many times out of difficulties. That day he had disposed of seven pigs born last February which brought him \$167.

After eating regularly for seven days while the weather conditions retarded threshing operations three of the men (?) making up a complete crew for an outfit north of town, quite work Saturday night and drew their pay for only one and half day's work. Such contemptible actions make it hard for honest workmen and it is rather a pity that they were not made seek their wages through the courts, when they would more than likely have been assessed a substantial fine. They were lucky to get away with whole hides, which would not have been the case had the employers had time to attend court after. Threshing is too serious a business to be stopped by such rascals.

LAND TO LEASE

German Canadian Colony, Hussar

The Trustees of The German Canadian Farm at Hussar are desirous of making leases for two years on the Company's land. Any farmers who desire to take leases please correspond with W. E. Underwood, John Deere Plow Company, Calgary.

Will you help some boy or girl get a free business college education by paying your subscription to the CALL?

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

THEY FIRST
JUDGE YOU BY
YOUR CLOTHES



They first judge you by your clothes, because your clothes are the first thing people see when you meet them. Many a good man has failed to get a position, or be advanced in the position he holds because he did not and would not look the part. Come in; let us slip the tape around you and make your clothes then you will look the part. They will fit, feel and wear well, and the price will be low for the style and quality we give you.

Hicks Trading Co.

Crown Lumber Coy.

Dry shiplap and Fir
Dimension. These make
the perfectly tight granary. Phones 11 and 36

C. B. HYNDMAN, AGENT, GLEICHEN.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

FOR SALE—5 registered durao Jersey male pigs, weight 200 lbs. Mrs. J. Koefoed. 29 tf

FOR SALE—A Good Brick House. Apply to John McDowell, Gleichen. 30f

FOR SALE—7 roomed house and three lots. Apply Box W Call office. 31

IN POUND—Bay gelding 7 years, rope halter on, branded left shoulder.

er, white star on forehead and two white hind fetlock joints. J. H. Riley, poundkeeper. 30

IN POUND—Roan mare, aged, branded 3 L on right shoulder

and F left shoulder. Lame on near front leg. J. H. Riley, pound keeper. 30

STRAY—Black grey mare colt coming two years old, small white star on forehead. No brand, blocky build. Disappeared last April. Suitable reward for information leading to recovery. Apply, J. S. Robertson N. W. 4 sec 2, 19, 22, w4 Queenstown. 29

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Half section of land for sale or will trade for stock. This land is situated four miles from Lomond. 100 acres pasture and 80 acres broke. Shack and corral. Will be sold cheap if taken at once. W. M. Adams, Vulcan. 28

\$50 reward will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1, 1916, to November 15, 1916. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta.

FOR SALE—Ford Roadster car in good condition. Apply Box 52 Gleichen. 28

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P. time table took effect on Sunday, June 4th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 13—west bound—2.06
" 3—west bound—13.55
" 14—east bound—24.00
" 4—east bound—15.52